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United States Department of Agriculture

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Report of the Forest Service Fiscal Year 1997



Sustainability.....



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.....healthy watersheds, healthy communities

USDA Forest Service

The Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, provides leadership in the management, protection, and use of the Nation's forests and rangelands. The agency takes an ecological approach to the implementation of multiple use management, providing sustained yields of renewable resources such as water, forage, wildlife, wood, and recreation. The Forest Service has embraced ecosystem management as its operating philosophy and is committed to the preservation of wilderness, biodiversity, and landscape beauty as well as the protection of the basic resources of soil, water, and air quality.

The Forest Service is responsible for the 191.8-million-acre National Forest System, with its 155 national forests and 20 grasslands in 44 States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. In addition, the agency works with State land management organizations to help private landowners apply good natural resource management practices on their lands. The International Forestry program of the Forest Service enables the agency to share its technical expertise and managerial skills with other nations. The Research program of the Forest Service conducts extensive research to enhance and protect productivity on all of America's forests and rangelands, with special attention to long-term natural resource issues of national and international scope.

Key laws guiding Forest Service programs and activities are:

- ◆ Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act of 1960.
- ◆ The Wilderness Act of 1964.
- ◆ Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act (RPA) of 1974, as amended.
- ◆ National Forest Management Act (NFMA) of 1976.
- ◆ Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Research Act of 1978, as amended.
- ◆ Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978.
- ◆ Chief Financial Officer's Act of 1990.
- ◆ Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (Farm Bill).
- ◆ International Forestry Cooperation Act of 1990.
- ◆ Government Performance and Results Act of 1993.

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REPORT of the FOREST SERVICE

Fiscal Year 1997



Selected FY 1997 Statistics

National Forest System	191.8 Million Acres
National Scenic Byways	8,000 Miles
National Wild and Scenic Rivers System	4,348 Miles Within National Forests
Insect and Disease Suppression	1.2 Million Acres
Wilderness	34.7 Million Acres
Watershed Improvements	65,570 Acres
Wildlife and Fish Habitat Restored/Enhanced	338,810 Acres
Reforestation	321,498 Acres
Livestock Grazing Permitted	9.3 Million Head Months
Grazing Allotments Administered to Standard	4,735 Allotments
Energy Operations Processed	455 Operations
Bonded Non-energy Operations Processed	961 Operations
Timber Volume Offered	4.0 Billion Board Feet
Timber Harvested	3.3 Billion Board Feet
Road System	378,996 Miles
Landline Boundary System	256,000 Miles
 Woodland Owners Assisted	 186,824
 Research Accomplishments	 2,616 (Includes books, papers, articles, reports, audio-visual materials, and other documents.)
 Human Resource Programs	 134,792 Persons Served

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Chief Dombeck and other Forest Service employees preparing to paint windows.

USDA, Forest Service

Forest Service employees working in the community.



USDA, Forest Service



Chief's Message

The Forest Service is responsible for managing our Nation's public forests and grasslands. These aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems encompass tropical and boreal forests, vast grasslands, over 200,000 miles of fishable streams, and approximately one-third of our public wetland and riparian resources. They provide drinking water, sustainable flows of commodities, and habitat for thousands of animal species; hundreds of migratory birds, mountain lions, buffalo, wild horses and burros, fish species with important subsistence, recreation, and commercial values; and hundreds of rare plants, fish, and wildlife.

Our mission is to sustain the health, productivity, and diversity of these resources to help us meet the needs of present and future generations. The phrase, "Caring for the Land and Serving People" expresses the spirit of this mission and reflects our commitment to working with the American people to better steward our natural resources. We recently outlined a natural resources agenda for the Forest Service that emphasizes watershed health and restoration, sustainable forest ecosystem management, recreation, and forest roads. These priorities will be addressed in the coming years. Economic prosperity and social well-being are inextricably linked to managing healthy public lands. We simply cannot meet the needs of people without securing the health of the land.

Improving and protecting the health of the land while providing benefits to people continues to be our priority in strategic planning, budgeting, and management. In fiscal year (FY) 1997, we have taken great strides to improve water quality and quantity; protect and restore riparian areas, forests and grasslands; increase partnerships; and promote environmentally sound recreation. For example, as part of our Recreational Fisheries Conservation Plan, we expanded partnerships with agencies and local communities helping us to improve 15,827 acres and 2,898 miles of aquatic habitat critical to recreational fishing. We also restored forest resources by treating over 1.5 million acres for insect and disease infestations. Last year, we worked with State and private landowners to monitor 54 percent of forested lands, compared to 40 percent in 1996.

These are clearly steps in the right direction. But we must do more. Through implementation of the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) and the Forest Service natural resources agenda, we will expand the number of riparian acres restored, significantly reduce hazardous fuels on NFS lands, and restore native vegetation on rangelands by eliminating noxious weeds. If we increase our use of recycled fibers in paper to 45 percent and in housing to 20 percent, we could offset timber harvest by about 1.5 million cubic feet per year. That is enough wood to build about 800,000 homes.

A key to our success in implementing our agenda will be our work with the people who use and care about the land. As the Chief of the Forest Service, I look forward to building upon our collaborative efforts.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Mike Dombeck". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

MIKE DOMBECK
Chief

USDA, Forest Service



Boyscouts painting picnic tables at a Forest Service recreation site.

USDA, Forest Service



Big Fall Creek Lake trail reconstruction.

OVERVIEW

INTRODUCTION

The Forest Service was established in 1905 to conserve our Nation's forests. Today, the agency's multiple-use mandate expands to 191.8 million acres of forested, grass, and shrub lands comprising the National Forest System (NFS). The Forest Service provides leadership in the protection, management, and use of the Nation's forest, grassland, and aquatic ecosystems. Our approach to natural resource management integrates ecological, economic, and social factors to maintain and enhance the quality of the environment to meet current and future needs. Through implementation of land and resource management plans, the agency will ensure sustainable ecosystems and provide recreation, water, timber, minerals, fish, wildlife, wilderness, and aesthetic values on NFS lands for current and future generations .

Through technical and financial assistance, the Forest Service will assist State and private landowners to practice good stewardship, promote rural economic development, and improve the natural environment of cities and communities. The agency will conduct research and development and provide the best scientific information to facilitate achievement of our goals. Domestically and internationally, activities will be directed at developing values, products, and services in such a way as to maintain ecosystem health.

MISSION AND ORGANIZATION

...to ensure the long-term health, diversity, and productivity of the land in our care.

Our primary mission is to ensure, for present and future generations, the long-term health, diversity, and productivity of the land in our care. The phrase "Caring for the Land and Serving People" captures the essence of this mission.

To accomplish its mission and goals, the Forest Service employs just over 37,000 people across the country. The Chief of the Forest Service reports to the Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Within the Forest Service, the National Forest System provides for the protection, management, and utilization of national forests and grasslands for a wide variety of purposes and values. Programs run the spectrum from the preservation of our wilderness areas to intensive resource utilization for timber harvest or developed recreation areas.

Forest and Rangeland Research and Development covers four broad areas: Vegetation Management and Protection Research; Wildlife, Fish, Watershed, and Atmospheric Sciences Research; Resource Valuation and Use Research; and Forest Resources Inventory and Monitoring. Each day, field foresters, land managers, farmers, ranchers, urban foresters, public interest groups, and many others apply the know-how developed by Forest Service scientists and cooperators in academia and industry. Long-term scientific research provides many tools used to provide early warnings and solutions for potential problems.

The goal of State and Private Forestry (S&PF) is to maintain and improve, through collaborative stewardship, the health and productivity of the Nation's urban and rural forests and related economies. The S&PF programs provide technical and cost-sharing assistance to help assure sound stewardship and

use of the vast State and private forest lands, utilizing nonregulatory approaches. S&PF also helps State, local, and tribal governments and small nonindustrial private forest landowners manage forest resources to meet economic, social, and environmental goals. Funds are leveraged through cost-shares to provide increased on-the-ground project funding.

Two additional Deputy areas (Operations, and Programs and Legislation) provide support services essential to accomplishing the agency's mission. The primary contribution of these Deputy areas is to ensure organizational effectiveness by providing legislative, budget, and human resource support for the Washington Office and the field.

Through international assistance and scientific exchange activities, the agency helps promote sustainable forest management domestically and throughout the world, by increasing the sharing of knowledge and technology.

THE GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS ACT

In compliance with the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), the agency has prepared a Strategic Plan to establish strategic goals and objectives that will be used to implement our mission, promote accountability, and focus on agency priorities through 2000. The goals in the Strategic Plan provide the basis for developing the program objectives and performance measures for the Annual Performance Plans. The Annual Performance Plans are the basic management tool used to direct resources, implement key strategies, and identify specific efforts that will be used to achieve our goals and objectives. FY 1997 was the final year that the agency completed a Performance Plan under the pilot phase of implementing GPRA, and therefore it represents an interim approach to compliance with the Act.

Three objectives form the basis of the GPRA Strategic Plan, annual performance plans, and the RPA Program.

Both the Strategic and the Annual Performance Plans were developed from the 1995 Draft Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act (RPA) Program. The following objectives form the basis for these plans:

- Ensure Sustainable Ecosystems.
- Provide Multiple Benefits for People Within the Capability of Ecosystems.
- Ensure Organizational Effectiveness.

FY 1997 SELECTED MEASURES OF PERFORMANCE BY STRATEGIC GOAL

	Accomplishments	
	1996	1997
Ensure Sustainable ecosystems		
Wildlife/TE&S terrestrial habitat restored/enhanced (acres) 1/	158,583	328,347
Inland/anadromous fish stream habitat restored/enhanced (miles) 1/	1,752	1,850
Inland/anadromous fish lake habitat restored/enhanced (acres) 1/	7,851	10,344
TE&S aquatic stream habitat restored/enhanced (miles) 1/	129	161
TE&S aquatic lake habitat restored/enhanced (acres) 1/	177	118
Soil & water resource improvements (acres) 1/ 2/	66,314	65,570
Reforestation (acres) 1/ 2/	357,512	321,498
Timber stand improvement (acres) 1/ 2/	258,764	257,881
Range nonstructural improvements (acres) 1/	41,699	36,856
Noxious weed treatment (acres) 1/	36,101	72,358
Abandoned mine sites reclaimed (sites) 3/	117	296
Pest suppression activities (million acres)	1.2	1.2
Federal/State rural tree planting (acres)	760,742	867,000
Fuels treatment - appropriated (acres) 1/	616,163	887,145
Landowners enrolled in stewardship program (#)	15,303	15,357
Provide multiple benefits for people within the capabilities of ecosystems		
Road construction (miles) 4/	463	400
Road reconstruction (miles) 4/	2,853	3,594
Land ownership adjustment (acres) 1/	56,333	102,994
Land exchange (acquired acres) 1/	65,848	244,178
Land line location (miles) 1/	1,424	878
Energy operations processed (operations) 1/	493	455
Bonded nonenergy operations processed (operations) 1/	1,744	961
Timber volume offered (billion board feet) 1/	4.0	4.0
Fuels treatment - brush disposal 1/	165,803	131,255
Wildlife structures completed (structures)	4,008	3,445
Grazing allotments administered to standard (allotments) 1/	4,730	4,735
Grazing allotments analyzed/decisions implemented (allotments) 1/	664	621
Recreational use (million recreational visitor days)	341.2	N/A
Recreation trails available (excluding wilderness) (miles)	89,466	99,686
Ensure organizational effectiveness		
Urban communities provided assistance (communities)	8,079	10,110
Rural communities provided assistance (communities)	1,583	2,205
Research communication items (#) 5/	3,005	2,616
Employment/skills training provided (persons)	105,388	134,792
Job Corps students hosted (#)	9,060	8,903
Law enforcement incidents handled (incidents)	126,203	297,150
Coop. law enforcement agreements negotiated (agreements)	785	717

1/ FY 1997 CFO measure.

2/ Includes appropriated and Knutson-Vandenberg (K-V) funds.

3/ FY 1996 indicator was sites treated. Comparison is not exact.

4/ Includes appropriated, timber purchaser credit, and purchaser election funds.

5/ Includes books, papers, reports, audiovisual materials, and others.

PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS AS GUIDED BY THE STRATEGIC PLAN GOALS

Strategic Goal #1: Ensure Sustainable Ecosystems

Vegetation Management to Maintain Healthy Forests and Provide Other Benefits

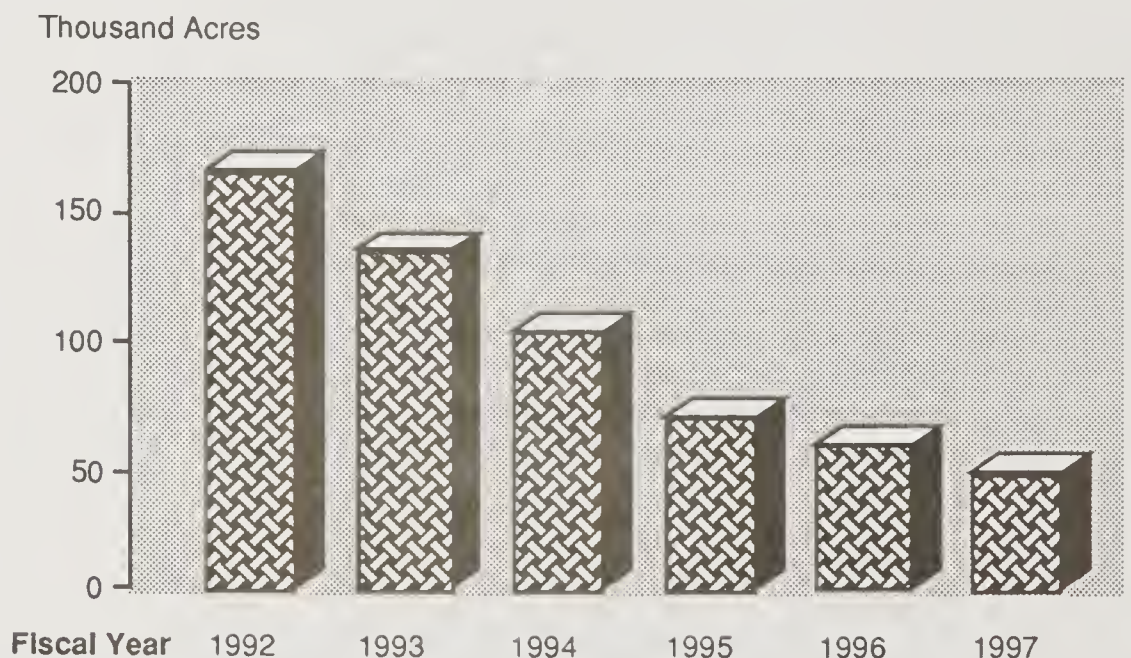
Reforestation ensures that NFS lands remain productive.

A total of 321,498 acres of NFS lands were reforested in FY 1997, primarily using genetically improved seedlings, compared to 357,512 acres in FY 1996. Aggressive reforestation practices continue to ensure that NFS lands remain productive to provide for healthy ecosystems and to meet stated management objectives. Timber stand improvement (TSI) treatments on NFS lands totaled 257,881 acres, 883 acres less than in FY 1996. TSI activities include timber stand release, precommercial thinning, pruning, and fertilization. Reforestation and TSI treatments continue to decline as a result of timber harvest reductions and lower funding levels.

The number of acres treated annually through the regular and salvage timber sale programs is indicative of the extent of maintenance and restoration of forested ecosystems on NFS lands and the implementation of forest plan goals and objectives. Timber sales are usually designed to incorporate multiple objectives, which may include insect and disease control, fuels treatment, and habitat restoration in addition to the production of wood. Because of this, reporting accomplishments in terms of acres treated better reflects the work being done to accomplish these objectives than do other measures of accomplishment. Harvest treatments were employed on 457,848 acres, compared with 473,127 acres in FY 1996. The decrease reflects a reduced timber sale program. Total clearcut acreage declined from 56,617 acres in FY 1996 to 45,854 acres this past year. The use of clearcutting as a standard commercial harvest method has declined over the past few years (figure 2).

Figure 2.

Clearcut Harvests



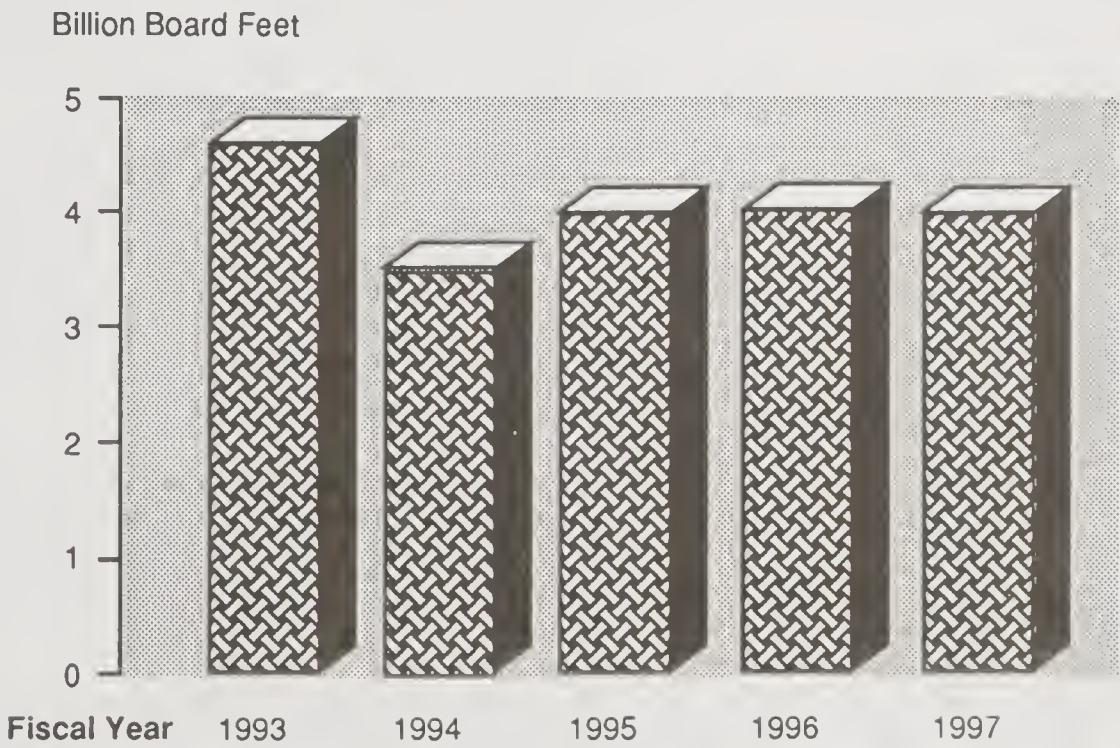
Partnerships are formed to help prevent and manage noxious weeds across jurisdictional boundaries.

In FY 1997, emphasis remained focused on the management and control of noxious weeds by treating 72,357 acres. As the designated lead agency for noxious weed management activities within USDA, the Forest Service coordinates the noxious weed strategy. The strategy identifies priority action items and agency responsibilities, and outlines opportunities for cooperation to ensure an efficient and cost-effective approach to noxious weed management. A partnership, "Pulling Together," continued between the Department of the Interior, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, and USDA to leverage funds through cost-share challenges to neighbors and partners. This program encourages the formation of local partnerships to prevent and manage noxious weeds by consensus across jurisdictional boundaries in a cost-efficient manner, to restore ecosystem health and biodiversity, and to ensure future productive use of natural resources.

Wood Fiber Production

In FY 1997, the Forest Service offered 4.0 billion board feet (BBF) of timber for sale (figure 3) and sold 3.7 BBF from NFS lands. Salvage volume accounted for 1.7 BBF of the amount offered. Volume harvested on NFS lands was 3.3 BBF. Providing a continuing supply of forest products, while complying with applicable laws and regulations, provides goods in demand by the public and economic benefits to local communities.

Figure 3.
Total Timber Offered



Protecting Soil and Water Resources

During FY 1997, the agency completed soil resource inventories on 4.7 million acres. These inventories combine soils with related vegetation, geology, landform, and climate to assess inherent capability and predict the impacts of potential management actions. On over 65,500 acres of NFS lands, the agency improved watershed conditions, including revegetating denuded areas, reshaping erosion-prone lands, and controlling runoff.

In partnership with other Federal agencies, the Forest Service developed interagency protocols for updated procedures for conducting watershed assessments. These protocols provide a framework for analyzing the hydrologic condition of watersheds and ensuring consistency within and across agency boundaries so that results of watershed assessments can be aggregated or disaggregated easily.

Environmental Compliance Projects—Significant progress was made in the Forest Service hazardous substances site program. The Forest Service completed 26 removal actions at hazardous substances sites, bringing the total number of removal actions completed to over 300. Negotiations are ongoing with parties responsible for the pollution at several sites, and settlements were completed at five sites with a cost avoidance to the Government of over \$39 million. The underground storage tank removal program is almost complete with the exception of ongoing remediation work at about nine sites where tanks have leaked. Over 1,600 tanks have been removed since 1988.

Protecting, Maintaining, and Restoring Ecosystem Health

Ecosystem health is our highest priority.

The Forest Service's highest priority is to restore and protect the health of the Nation's forest and grassland ecosystems for future generations. Efforts include:

- Providing the leadership for USDA in the Federal Non-Native Invasive Species Task Force, which was established by Vice President Al Gore to develop the Administration's strategy for eradicating, controlling, and monitoring non-native invasive species including insects, diseases, invasive plants, and aquatic pests.
- Expanding the Forest Health Monitoring Program's network of permanent observation plots to include the States of Oregon and Washington. Fifty-one percent of the forested area of the lower 48 States was monitored as part of this program, compared to 40 percent in 1996. The program, conducted in cooperation with State forestry agencies, provides data on long-term trends in forest health for early detection and diagnosis of changes in condition.
- Along with USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), assisting in the eradication of the Asian long-horned beetle in New York. Spread of this insect could have resulted in significant economic, social, and ecological impacts on urban, rural, and forest areas in North America.
- Completing detection and evaluation surveys on 203,000 acres of Federal lands (162,000 acres on NFS lands and 41,000 acres on other Federal lands). Surveys were also completed for 569,000 acres of cooperative State and private lands. Survey findings, recommendations, and advice about suppression needs and available alternatives were provided to land managers.
- Along with other Federal agencies, suppressing and preventing the spread of gypsy moth, southern pine beetle, dwarf mistletoes, and other insects and diseases on 1.2 million acres of Federal land and an additional 294,000 acres of cooperative land.

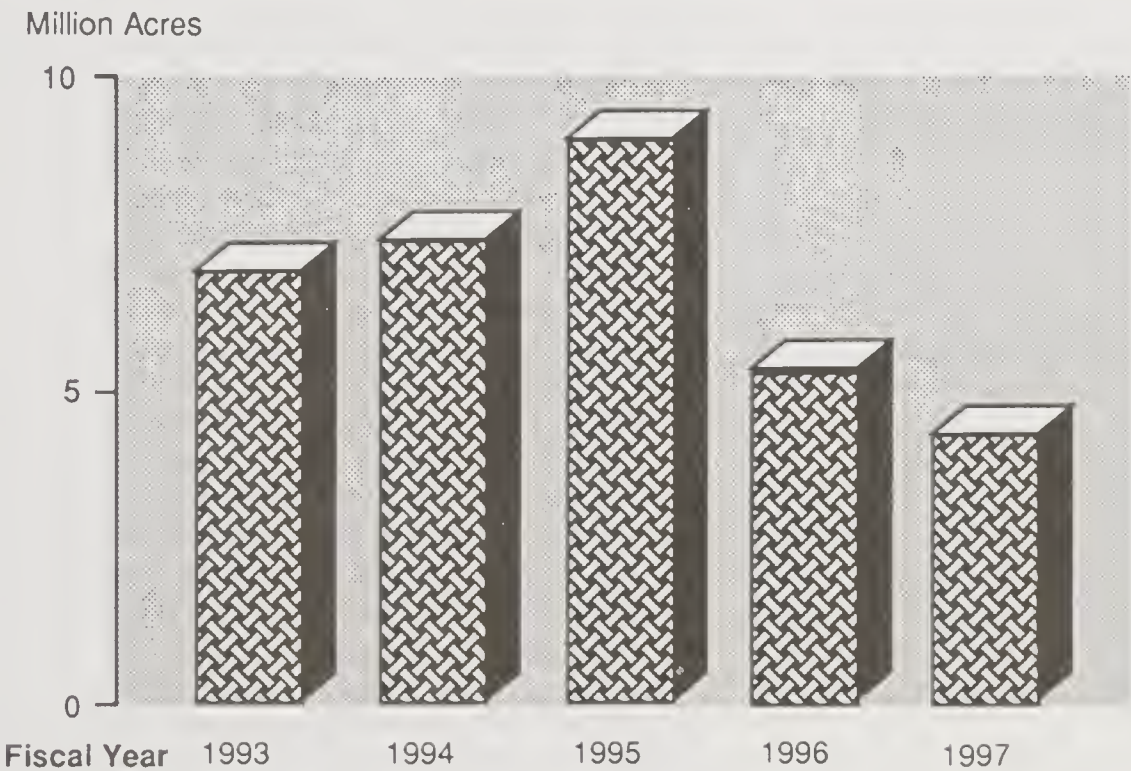
- Funding a total of 32 pilot and demonstration projects to assess the use of pesticides for controlling non-native species and the effect on native plants and animals. Forest Service Research and Development targeted projects that tested the use of biological controls to limit the spread of noxious weeds and insects including the hemlock woolly adelgid.
- Completing fuel reduction treatments (prescribed burning and mechanical methods) on about 1.1 million acres of NFS and adjacent lands. Through contributed funds, the agency treated 3,360 of those acres.
- The Fire and Aviation Management program initiating FIRE 21, part of the Federal Fire Policy. Under FIRE 21 the agency champions firefighter and public safety, supports the role of fire in restoring and sustaining healthy ecosystems, and integrates fire and aviation management into the land management planning process.

Landowner Assistance to Provide for Healthy Ecosystems and Vital Communities

Trees were planted on over 867,000 acres of private land through stewardship programs.

The Forest Stewardship Program (FSP) and Stewardship Incentive Program (SIP) provide technical and financial assistance to nonindustrial private landowners. Multiresource management plans are developed and implemented. A total of 2.1 million acres were enrolled under FSP in FY 1997. Another 2.1 million acres were enrolled in forest resource management plans (figure 4). Thanks to strong Federal and State cooperation, trees were planted on over 867,000 acres. This represents an increase of over 106,000 from FY 1996.

Figure 4.
State and Private Forestry Multiresource Plans



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The Idaho Department of Lands and Washington Department of Natural Resources assisted woodland owners in each watershed to meet and identify resource management priorities. SIP allocations were determined based on these priorities. Over 250 landowners participated in a 1-day field workshop to review innovative stewardship projects and discuss solutions to common problems. As a result, coordination across the watersheds has increased. An additional 112 Landowner Forest Stewardship Plans and 72 SIP practices were completed due to these efforts, and the National Woodland Owners Association recognized the Idaho and Washington Forest Stewardship Committees with the "Forest Stewardship State of the Year Award."

Forest Legacy Program

This program continues its success in protecting private forest land from conversion to nonforest uses. Most funds are provided to the States for land purchases, conservation easements, and donations. In FY 1997, Legacy purchases protected an additional 43,503 acres of forest land across the United States.

Through a collaborative effort with King County, Washington State, the Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust, and the Trust for Public Land, the Forest Service purchased 840 acres in the Mountains to Sound Greenway east of Seattle. King County is developing recreational and management projects for the land. Under one innovative proposal, approved by the Environmental Protection Agency, King County will fertilize the forest with wastewater biosolids and conduct sustainable harvesting, while supporting healthy and enjoyable recreational opportunities.

Urban and Community Forestry (U&CF)

In collaboration with other Federal agencies, State agencies, nonprofit and community groups, and educational institutions, the U&CF program provides management expertise, technology, matching grants, and financial support for program development to build local capacities for community forest ecosystem management. Through these joint efforts, the Forest Service offers technical and financial assistance to local managers to assess, improve, and expand forests in metropolitan areas, which encompass 80 percent of the Nation's population.

Provided technical and financial assistance to 11,675 communities

To assist in building local community forest management capabilities, technical and financial assistance were provided to 11,675 communities in FY 1997. Approximately 2,608 communities are actively managing their forests at "developmental" or "sustained" levels, indicating internal actions to plan, enact local operating policies, provide for program continuity, engage local citizens in volunteer activities, and/or secure local budgets for urban forest management. This level of program mastery reflects sustained accomplishments, a level of independence from federally and/or State-sponsored programs and the highest level of effort affecting the health and functioning of urban forests.

An additional 5,280 communities are at the "project" or "formative" stage and engage in networking, public awareness building, establishment of local tree boards, and preliminary assessments of urban forest resources.

Grants made available through Federal funding from this program totaled \$9.9 million and supported a full range of program development activities from the national to local level. Matching grants generated \$49 million in funds, goods, and services supporting tree planting, care, and protection.

Educational programs include efforts to teach program technologies to professionals, train citizens in tree planting and care, and support the Treeture program for pre-kindergarten to third grade children. Actual instructional hours totaled 8,011 "seat hours," equivalent to about 1,001 individuals each receiving one 8-hour training session.

International Programs

To meet its global leadership responsibility, the Forest Service promotes the sustainable management of forests both domestically and internationally. As part of this effort, the agency participates in collaborative assistance, technical exchanges, and scientific studies on common forest management problems. The Forest Service is also successfully incorporating U.S. perspectives into important multilateral international documents and agreements, and lends its disaster assistance expertise to countries in need.

In FY 1997, the Forest Service provided assistance to revamp timber sales methods in Honduras, which immediately stimulated higher and more efficient yields in harvested volumes. In partnership with the Tropical Forest Foundation (TFF), and based on joint TFF and Forest Service reduced-impact-logging research, the agency conducted three training courses for Brazilian loggers, government officials, and local organizations. The success of the training led the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) to fund the training for other Amazonian countries. The Indonesian Government has requested similar training in reduced-impact logging.

In Russia, 7 weeks of training in efficient greenhouse management resulted in the production of 420,000 containerized Siberian pine seedlings. This compares to 8,000 produced in 1995. Further use of this technology will enable the Russian foresters to replant extensive areas of poorly stocked forest lands.

International policy reflects U.S. perspectives on forest management as a result of Forest Service participation in the United Nations' (UN) Intergovernmental Panel on Forests, international work on sustainable forest management, the Convention on Biodiversity, and other policy-related forums.

Based on years of fighting fires, the Forest Service has developed unique skills in disaster response and logistics. This experience has been crucial to assisting and training others to respond to disasters such as fires, floods, famine, and civil strife. Last year, the Disaster Assistance Support Program provided these services (totaling 137 person weeks) in Yugoslavia, Rwanda, Sudan, Peru, and southern Africa. Through the program, the agency also trained 200 U.S. Agency for International Development, Department of Defense, and Public Health Service personnel in international disaster assessment and response.

The United States hosted a UN Food and Agriculture Organization meeting of the North American Forestry Commission, which featured research collaboration and technical exchanges on forest fire, neotropical species, insects and diseases, and sustainable forest management.

*Assisting and training
others in disaster response*

The Forest Service, in cooperation with several universities, has established a national network of long-term soil productivity experiments that will run a full forest rotation. This information, evaluated every 5 years, provides insight into the effects of disturbance on soil productivity and guidance on soil quality monitoring standards. Participants in a Soil Science Society of America symposium noted that the first set of 5-year measurements were exemplary of the benefits of long-term research.

The Forest Service led the production of the First Approximation Report for Sustainable Forest Management of Temperate and Boreal Forests, which was presented at the 11th World Forestry Congress in Antalya, Turkey, in October 1997. Forest Service Research and Development continues to refine these criteria and indicators to help assess forest management and monitoring capability in the United States. The Forest Service also made a partnership commitment with the National Association of State Foresters to help ensure sustainable development on those lands.

The Sierra Nevada Ecosystem Project (SNEP) was requested by Congress in 1993 to scientifically evaluate the remaining old-growth in the national forests of California, and the Sierra Nevada ecosystem in particular. The study was completed in 1997, with technical assessments of the historical, physical, biological, ecological, social, and institutional conditions in the region.

The Columbia River Basin ecological assessment has resulted in informed decisionmaking.

The ecological assessment of the Columbia River Basin identifies gaps in our understanding of ecological processes, and suggests ways to manage resources to meet a broader range of goals. Results are being used in decisionmaking in the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management. Interagency cooperation is a hallmark of this effort.

With the USDA Office on Sustainable Development, Forest Service Research and Development initiated a workshop to introduce local communities to the Southern Appalachian Assessment geographic information system (GIS) data base. This event tested the utility of the data base for decisions that require an integration of social, economic, and environmental information. More than 100 citizens, and State and Federal representatives used assessment data in evaluations of tradeoffs between resource use and conservation, such as development of more housing units versus conservation of farm lands and forests. The region covered by the assessment is predominated by private landowners.

Genetics research led to improvements in pest control and new applications for tree breeding. DNA analyses were developed to better use a virus for controlling the Asian gypsy moth, an exotic pest that feeds on more than 500 tree species (U.S. Patent No. 5571672). Genetic mapping was completed for loblolly pine genes that control wood density and lignin content, and for Douglas-fir genes that control spring bud flush and fall cold-hardiness. This kind of information can be used in marker-aided breeding for tree improvements essential to meeting future wood fiber demands.

New field techniques developed by agency scientists are leading to the restoration of degraded lands in Puerto Rico. Tree plantings in degraded areas were shown to dramatically increase the otherwise slow rate of recolonization of native forest species by making the soil and climate near the forest floor more favorable to plant establishment. Moreover, the plantings

attracted seed-dispersing wildlife that further increased plant biodiversity. In the lower Mississippi Valley, researchers have evaluated the fast-growing eastern cottonwood as a nurse crop for slower growing red oaks. The interplantings resulted in a diverse stand with a forest-like vegetative structure in 2 to 3 years. This occurred in an area where 90 percent of the approximately 10,000 acres previously planted had failed to regenerate.

...maintaining stream flows to balance the needs of aquatic species.

Municipal, industrial, and agricultural uses of water essential to people, wildlife, and the economy have grown dramatically during this century, resulting in severely diminishing flows in some rivers and streams. Forest Service scientists are conducting studies on the ecological, social, and economic costs/benefits of removing water from streams. Of particular concern in the West is identifying critical times when stream flows must be maintained if fish and other stream organisms are to complete their life cycle. The book "Instream Flow Protection: Seeking a Balance in Western Water Use" (Island Press) provides guidance for stream flow management plans. Scientists are also evaluating impacts from fire, logging, roads, grazing, and recreation on fisheries and aquatic habitats.

In 1997, a Forest Service fire research team initiated national cooperation to build a computer model for predicting the effects of fire on air quality. Studies showed that 10 percent of firefighters experienced smoke exposure that could cause adverse health effects, and up to 5 percent of exposures exceeded the legal health and safety limits. New ways to protect firefighters from excessive smoke exposure are now being developed based on these findings. In tests of the Regional Atmospheric Model under trade wind conditions in Hawaii, predictions on smoke transport were improved.

In the southern Appalachians, fire is being studied as a tool for forest restoration. Although in the past fire helped shape the structure and function of forest ecosystems, it had been effectively excluded from this region since the turn of the century. As a result, fire-dependent ecosystems deteriorated and fire-intolerant species became more dominant. There was also an increase in the associated problems of diminished species diversity, and the incidence of catastrophic wildfire and insect infestations. New prescriptions are available for the use of fire to restore pine and oaks with a minimal loss of soil nutrients.

Sharing research findings and technology helped assure eradication of the newly introduced Asian long-horned beetle. Discovered infesting maple trees in Brooklyn and Long Island, New York, the beetle also threatened birch, aspen, and willow in the region. Fast eradication efforts were possible due to the ready provision of research findings on the beetle's biology and chemical control options. The information also helped local residents to understand the scientific basis for undertaking a drastic quarantine and eradication program, which removed 1,400 urban trees.

Strategic Goal #2: Provide Multiple Benefits Within the Capabilities of Ecosystems

Restoration of Wildlife and Fish Habitat

In FY 1997, the Forest Service restored or enhanced 206,067 acres of wildlife habitat and constructed 3,444 habitat improvement structures. Key accomplishments included prescribed burning, constructing nesting structures, restoring open meadows and aspen stands, restoring wetlands and water-

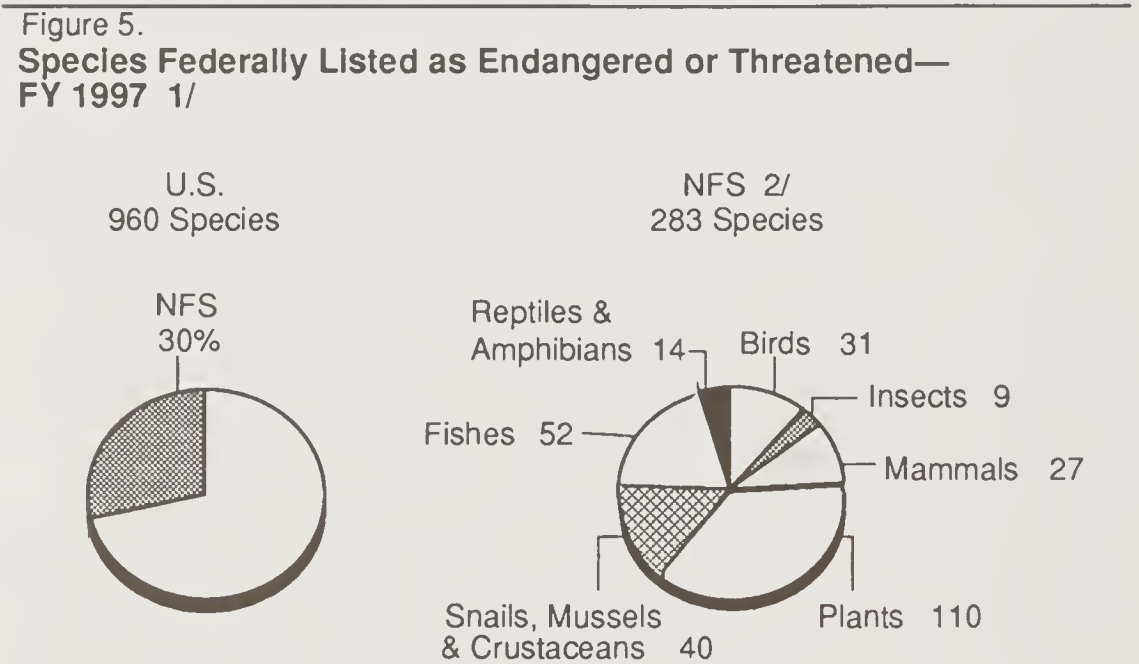
fowl habitat, and providing enhanced opportunity for viewing, photographing, and learning about native animals, plants, and fish—the fastest growing forms of nature-related recreation.

In 1997, the Forest Service restored or enhanced 6,631 lake acres and 950 stream miles of inland fish habitat, and an additional 3,713 lake acres and 900 stream miles of anadromous fish (saltwater fish that migrate upriver to spawn) habitat. These accomplishments were achieved through a variety of structural and nonstructural improvements such as installation of fish passages at migration barriers, placement of logs and rocks to create nesting areas and trap spawning gravel, re-establishing vegetation to protect eroding stream banks, and enhancing the fish production capability of lakes.

Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Species Habitat Improvement

Completed strategies for managing aquatic and terrestrial species at risk

In FY 1997, the agency restored or enhanced 122,280 terrestrial acres, 118 aquatic acres, and 161 stream miles of threatened, endangered, and sensitive (TES) species habitat, and constructed 2,912 habitat improvement structures. Key accomplishments include: broad management strategies for many grassland, wetland, and forested riparian ecosystems species now at risk; aquatic resources restoration and enhancement activities; and native plant conservation and restoration. Figure 5 shows the distribution of federally listed species.



1/ These species include all varieties of life--from mammals to plants to mussels.
2/ No change in numbers of species listed on NFS lands, mainly due to moratorium.

Forage Production

In FY 1997, analysis processes were continued on grazing allotments. Work was completed and decisions implemented on 621 allotments. The program continues to reflect an ecosystem perspective emphasizing restoration and long-term health of grasslands. The agency permitted use of forage for 9.3 million head months of privately owned livestock on NFS lands.

During FY 1997, the Forest Service concentrated its resources on populating the recreation components of the INFRASTRUCTURE database. Therefore, we did not require field units to interrupt that work to generate national-level reporting elements on Recreation Visitor Days (RVD's), capacity, trail miles, etc. The need to focus our workforce on creating the new data base was determined to be critical and have the greatest long-term benefits to the program.

Recreation revenues exceeded \$45.2 million to the Treasury.

The Forest Service is the single largest supplier of public outdoor recreation in the Nation. During the 5-year period between FY 1992-96, there was a steady increase in the number of visits to national forests. Outdoor recreation provides the largest contribution to national economic activity of any national forest program. Revenues to the Treasury from national forest recreation user fees exceed \$45.2 million annually.

The Forest Service manages over 23,000 developed facilities, including campgrounds, trailheads, boat ramps, picnic areas, and visitor centers, in addition to permitted, privately owned facilities. These facilities can accommodate approximately 2.1 million persons at one time (PAOT's). The 5-year period between FY 1992-96 reflected an upward trend in public use of developed recreation sites.

The National Ski Area Association estimates 60 percent of all downhill skiing in the United States occurs on NFS lands. In cooperation with the 135 ski area operators, through the National Winter Sports program, the national forests provided downhill skiing opportunities to approximately 31 million people in FY 1997. Partnering with the National Ski Area Association continues to provide dividends in providing environmental education programs and improving relations with the ski industry. In FY 1997, the Forest Service worked very closely with the ski industry to implement the new ski fee system passed by the 104th Congress. Also, the first new ski area since 1978 was permitted to operate on NFS lands in Montana.

Interpretive Services—During FY 1997, 15 million people visited Forest Service visitor centers and interpretive sites to learn about cultural and natural resources on the national forests. These interpretive programs work closely with other public outreach and environmental education programs to forge links between the American public and their natural and cultural heritage.

In FY 1996, the Forest Service, along with other agencies, began developing a National Recreation Reservation Service (NRRS) that provides an easy, innovative way for the public to reserve Federal recreation facilities. In FY 1997, a new state-of-the-art national reservation system with internet access was developed to enhance customer service. The Forest Service and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers completed a Request For Proposals and are in the process of awarding a new contract for the NRRS to provide advanced reservation services for both agencies.

Accessibility—The agency continued interagency development of the Universal Trails Assessment process to provide important trail information for all trail users, regardless of age or ability. The process provides for an objective trail survey, evaluation, and mapping of trail conditions with direct benefit to

individuals with disabilities. It is responsive to the agency's responsibilities under Section 504 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1973, providing programmatic information for dispersed trails. The project was developed under a Federal grant by Beneficial Design Inc., and is being implemented through partnership with them and other Federal and State agencies.

The Forest Service began participating in a Regulatory Negotiation committee for the U.S. Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board to determine accessibility requirements in outdoor recreation areas including campgrounds, picnic areas, beaches, and trails.

Scenic Byways—The National Forest Scenic Byways Program identifies roadways that traverse scenic corridors with outstanding aesthetic, cultural, or historical values, and provides for increased rural tourism development. In FY 1997, the program included 136 national scenic byways within NFS lands, covering nearly 8,000 miles in 35 States.

Congressionally Designated Areas

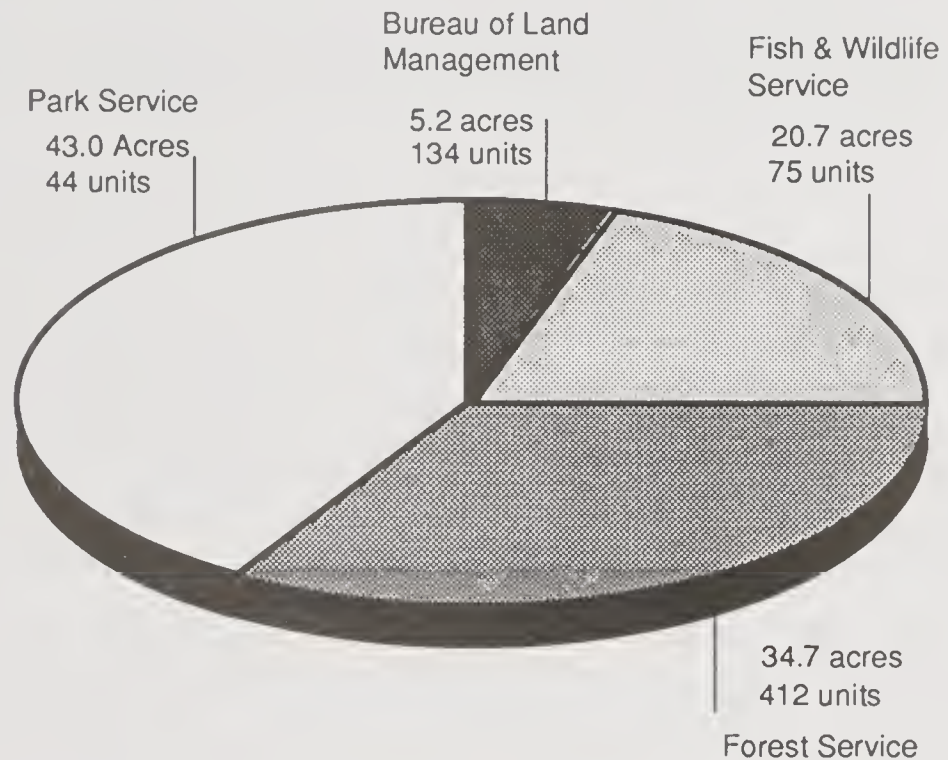
Almost 23 percent of the NFS is included in specially designated congressional areas, such as wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, national recreation areas, and national monuments. These areas encompass some 43 million acres of NFS lands that are managed under specific congressional mandates.

The Forest Service manages 34.7 million acres of wilderness lands.

Wilderness is land retaining its primeval character and influence, affected primarily by the forces of nature, with human influence substantially unnoticeable. The total National Wilderness Preservation System (NWPS) contains 665 units and over 103 million acres. The portion of the NWPS managed by the Forest Service contains 412 units in 38 States and includes 34.7 million acres, or almost 18 percent of NFS lands (figure 6). The Forest Service objectives in wilderness management are to protect and restore natural ecological conditions and processes in wilderness, provide for primitive and unconfined recreation and for public use and enjoyment as wilderness, and create greater public understanding and appreciation of the purposes and benefits of the NWPS.

Figure 6.
FY 1997 Wilderness Management by Agency 1/

Million Acres



1/ National Wilderness Preservation System (NWPS) contains a total of 103.6 million acres and 665 units. A unit is specific wilderness area.

Recreation use in wilderness showed an upward trend during the period FY 1992-96. At the end of FY 1997, there were about 33,000 miles of wilderness trails providing visitor access.

We protect over 4,300 miles of wild and scenic rivers.

Wild and Scenic Rivers—The National Wild and Scenic Rivers (WSR) System was created in 1968 to assure a heritage of free-flowing, protected waterways. The total system includes 154 rivers and 10,815 miles, of which 96 rivers and 4,348 miles are managed by the Forest Service. Each river has specific values for which it was included in the WSR system; Forest Service management focuses on protecting these values while providing for appropriate public use of the rivers.

The Forest Service includes assessment of rivers as candidates to the WSR System in land management planning, and with public support, places suitable rivers into protective management until Congress makes the final decision on WSR designation.

Recreational Fishery Resources Conservation Plan—On June 7, 1995, President Clinton signed the Recreational Fisheries Executive Order, directing Federal agencies to “improve the quantity, function, sustainable productivity, and distribution of U.S. aquatic resources for increased recreational fishing opportunities.” The supporting Recreational Fishery Resources Conservation Plan established a shared vision: “All waters of the United States will be capable of sustaining healthy fish populations, and all Americans will have access to and opportunity for a diverse array of quality fishing

experiences." The Forest Service is uniquely positioned to contribute significantly toward achieving this vision. In 1997, with funding from all sources, the agency stepped up to:

- Restore or enhance 15,827 acres of lakes and reservoirs and 2,898 miles of streams.
- Eliminate barriers and restore fish passage to 17,256 acres of lakes and 274 miles of stream habitat.
- Cooperatively restore or establish 60 self-sustaining fishable populations.
- Restore 16,808 acres of riparian habitat.
- Open 2,055 acres of lakes, 82 miles of shoreline, and 391 miles of streams to public fishing and improve fishing access or facilities on an additional 39,174 acres of lakes and reservoirs, 50 miles of shoreline, and 95 miles of streams.
- Enhance or restore 96 facilities such as boat ramps, parking areas, fishing piers, docks, etc.
- Conduct over 3,985 aquatic education events, reaching over 274,000 people.
- Construct 7 new aquatic interpretive sites and restore or enhance 27 existing aquatic interpretive sites.
- Complete 1,000 partnership projects, including contributions worth over \$10 million.

Other Congressionally Designated Areas—Over 8 million acres of the NFS are designated as national recreation areas, national scenic areas, national monuments, and national management emphasis areas. These 58 areas include the special values and opportunities recognized by the public in their designations and management; they are critical to regional and local tourism, educational, and ecological programs. A detailed listing of congressionally designated areas administered by the Forest Service is available at the headquarters office in Washington, DC, upon request.

Heritage Resources

The Heritage program protects the historic and cultural heritage of NFS lands and shares related information with the public for its enjoyment and education. In FY 1997, approximately 367,568 acres were inventoried for heritage resources. A total of 5,763 heritage properties were preserved through restoration, rehabilitation, stabilization, and repair in order to extend their existence and availability to the public.

Windows on the Past—This public access/interpretive initiative is designed to increase public participation in heritage activities on NFS lands. In FY 1997, 935 new public interpretive projects were completed, and 1,318 new public outreach efforts were made to educate and inform the public about heritage values on NFS lands.

Passport In Time (PIT)—During FY 1997, approximately 2,328 volunteers contributed 81,480 hours through PIT projects. Working with agency archaeologists, these volunteers restored historic structures, evaluated heritage sites, surveyed for sites in wilderness, monitored and restored sites damaged by looters or natural elements, developed interpretive materials, helped with classroom projects, and served as public hosts at historic interpretive facilities. The volunteers contributed a total of 39.04 person years on Forest Service projects. This partnership provides \$1 million in savings to the agency. (Person years are calculated using 2,087 hours in a year.)

Minerals and Geology Resources

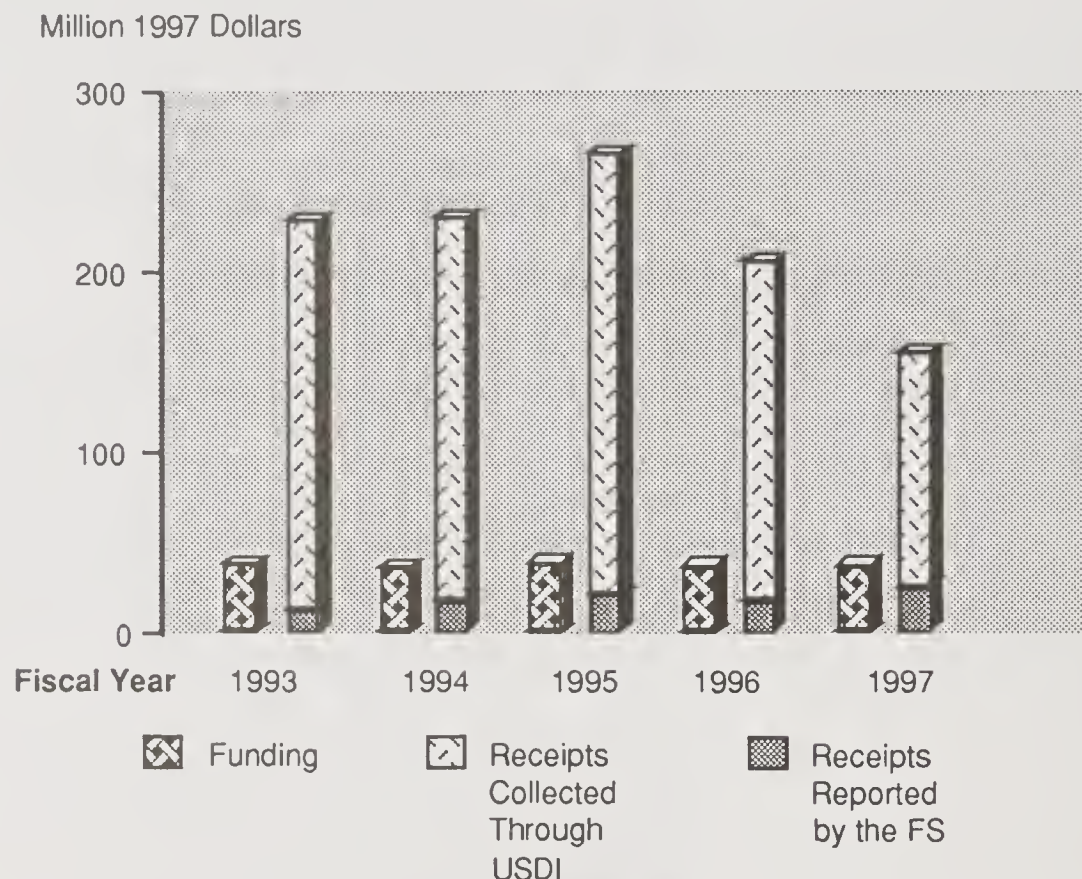
Protecting and managing significant geologic and paleontologic resources

The Forest Service is mandated to foster economic activity by facilitating energy and mineral development on NFS lands, and to protect historic and natural values. During FY 1997, Minerals and Geology Management (M&GM) programs addressed these mandates by requiring appropriate design, mitigation, and reclamation measures of both mineral and nonmineral projects, and by monitoring and inspecting operations to ensure compliance; by helping to restore ecosystems and protecting public health and safety by reclaiming abandoned mines; and by evaluating geologic conditions, and protecting and managing significant geologic and paleontologic resources.

Exploration, development, and production of energy and minerals within NFS contributes to economic growth, creates jobs in rural communities, and raises revenues for the Treasury and States. The minerals program is directed at obtaining these benefits in an environmentally responsible manner. Ecologically sound leasing on Forest Service lands permits the extraction of minerals including oil and gas, coal, and geothermal energy. Extracting locatable minerals such as gold, silver, copper, and zinc is permitted under the 1872 Mining Law. Under this law, the Forest Service reviews proposed operations to ensure that environmental protections exist, then monitors and inspects operations until final reclamation.

The minerals program manages approximately 5.4 million acres leased for oil, gas, and other commodities; over 150,000 mining claims; about 7,000 mineral material pits and quarries; over 2,000 new operations each year requiring bonds; and more than 20,000 operations to monitor and inspect. The largest coal mine in the United States is on NFS lands and much of the Nation's phosphate and lead production comes from these lands. The value of energy and minerals produced from NFS lands in FY 1997 is estimated at \$2 billion. The M&GM program, funded at \$35.7 million, returned \$155.4 million in revenues to the Treasury (figure 7). These revenues are from annual lease rentals, royalties on production, bonus bids for competitive leases, and sales. Revenues are in turn distributed to the States and counties.

Figure 7.
Minerals—Funding and Receipts



NFS lands provide mineral and nonmineral resources.

During FY 1997, 10 million barrels of oil, 250 billion cubic feet of natural gas, 115 million tons of coal, 11 million troy ounces of precious metals, 9 billion pounds of industrial minerals, and 498 million pounds of base metals were produced from NFS lands.

The geology program provides basic information about the Earth's materials and processes. The Forest Service interprets geologic and paleontologic conditions for making land management decisions, and it evaluates sites for geologic resources such as ground water, and caves for paleontologic resources such as fossils. Many sites have scientific, educational, recreational, or aesthetic values.

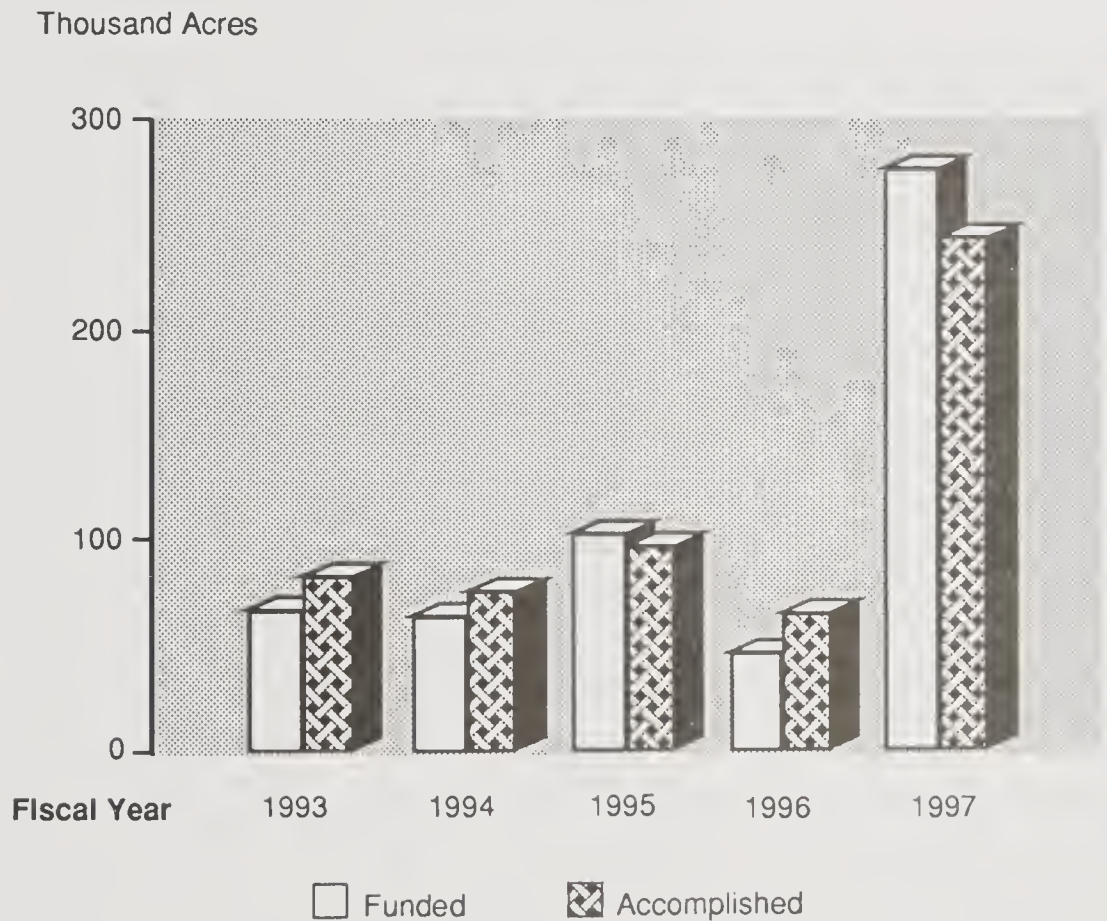
Real Estate Management

Real estate management includes such activities as boundary management (surveys), land exchange, special use administration, establishing and protecting the United States' title, resolving encroachments, and maintaining accurate landownership records.

The Hydropower Relicensing Initiative was adopted in April 1997 to respond to a significant workload increase due to the relicensing of over 180 Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) projects on NFS lands. Beginning in 1998, the Forest Service will be faced with a workload of 78 such projects. The FERC relicensing process presents the only window for the agency to reverse resource damage that has occurred from past operations, mitigate future impacts, and potentially provide increased recreation opportunities to forest users. This will allow the agency to adequately address the increased workload, implement a cost recovery program, and implement collection of fair market value fees for hydropower projects on NFS lands.

Land Exchange—Land exchanges between NFS and other ownerships are needed to protect key resources, eliminate conflicting uses, and reduce fragmented ownership. Much of the non-Federal land acquired through land exchanges lies within classified wilderness areas, national recreation areas, wild and scenic river corridors, national trails, and other congressionally designated areas. In FY 1997, the Forest Service completed equal value exchanges involving 133,046 acres of NFS land for 244,178 acres of non-Federal land (figure 8), a 27-percent increase over FY 1996. The acquired lands include thousands of acres of critical wildlife habitat, wetland, and riparian areas. These exchanges resulted in adjustments to 1,000 miles of NFS property boundary lines, saving approximately \$5.0 million in future land line location costs.

Figure 8.
Land Exchange Accomplishments



Boundary Management—The boundary management program is a group of activities which defines and protects the public estate administered by the Forest Service. This program is responsible for describing, surveying, and locating the legal boundaries between NFS lands and other ownerships for the purpose of protecting the land and resources of the public estate, as well as the adjoining owners. In previous years this program was funded primarily with landline location activity funds (NFL). Beginning in FY 1995, the boundary management program was funded with NFL funds and contributing, benefiting function activities. In FY 1997, 1,119 miles were surveyed and located with funding from all sources. The agency maintained 3,210 miles of boundary line. A slight downward trend continues in the landline location activity due to reductions in commodity production and funding, and higher unit costs. Nationwide, approximately 56 percent (143,353 miles) of the total boundary line has not yet been properly surveyed or located.

Landownership Status Data—Accurate, current ownership records must be readily available for resource management to resolve title disputes. The national Automated Lands Project (ALP) will automate and maintain land status data in an easy-to-understand format. The ALP combines GIS and relational data base technology to place all land status data, including ownership, use restrictions, and boundaries, within GIS.

Acquisition of Lands—The Forest Service acquired 103,023 acres needed to protect critical wildlife habitat, cultural and historical values, congressionally designated areas, and other outdoor recreation and conservation purposes.

Rights-of-Way—The rights-of-way acquisition program secures road and trail access easements across non-Federal lands, which is essential for the protection, administration, and use of NFS lands. At present, approximately 10 percent of the lands within NFS, or 17 million acres, are without legal public or administrative access. A total of 569 access cases were resolved in FY 1997. Completion of land exchanges and real estate acquisitions that eliminate the need for access across non-Federal lands accounted for the largest number of access cases resolved. The number of rights-of-way easements acquired has declined steadily over the past several years.

Nonrecreation Special Uses—The nonrecreation special use program authorizes the use of NFS lands for over 200 different types of activities, providing benefits to other Federal, State, and local governments; commercial and industrial entities; and private individuals. Many special use permits authorize use of facilities and services necessary for public health, welfare, safety, convenience, and national security, such as pipelines, highways, communications, and telephone lines. These authorizations may be of short- or long-term duration, and generally involve substantial private financial investment. Law and regulation require the Forest Service to collect annual rental fees, which are based on fair market value. This value can be determined by appraisal, negotiation, prospectus and bid, or other sound business management practice. In FY 1997, the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) adopted and implemented identical fee schedules, authorization documents, and similar policies for the administration of communications uses on NFS- and BLM-administered lands. Consistency between agencies has improved service to the communications industry.

Fees for use of NFS lands continue to increase, slowly closing the gap between Federal fees and fees charged in the private marketplace for similar land uses. Receipts to the Treasury from annual rental fees for nonrecreation special uses for FY 1997 were over \$9 million.

Research to Provide Multiple Benefits to People

Understanding the impacts of pollution on forest growth

Air Quality Effects on Forests & Trees—Joint atmospheric sciences research with Pennsylvania State University and the University of New Hampshire showed that ozone reduced white pine growth in the Acadia National Park, an area that preserves 40,000 acres of Atlantic coast shoreline and is the seventh most visited national park. Air pollution studies for pines in California and Mexico, "Evaluating Ozone Air Pollution Effects on Pines in the Western U.S." (PSW-GTR-155, USDA Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, Albany, CA), also revealed chronic ozone effects. A third study, "The Productivity and Sustainability of Southern Ecosystems in a Changing Environment" (Springer-Verlag Press), demon-

strated that increased photosynthesis and growth of loblolly pine from elevated carbon dioxide were offset by 3- to 5-percent annual reductions in tree growth from ozone. Studies such as these help resource managers adjust management actions and expectations in areas where detrimental ozone exposures occur.

Recent atmospheric research also concluded that trees can improve air quality in urban environments and save money. Research found that trees remove 12 million pounds of air pollutants per year in the Chicago area, for an estimated saving of \$ 9.2 million. In Philadelphia, where there is about 22 percent tree cover, trees decreased concentrations of ozone and sulfur dioxide by 1.5 to 3.0 percent. Results also showed that savings of \$50 to \$90 per year in heating and cooling costs per home can accrue from urban tree shade in the summer and reduction of wind chill in the winter. The public is benefiting from these findings as power companies tell their customers about energy conservation through careful tree planting.

Ownership Effects on Land Use—Forest Service scientists are providing information to support landscape-level resource management. For example, researchers analyzed satellite photos of the Olympic Peninsula and the southern Appalachians to measure land cover change over a 15-year period. This revealed distinct land use changes and landscape patterns for different landowner categories. Public managers can now anticipate where change is most likely to occur on lands adjoining national forests, and are developing management strategies to offset these changes.

Scientists find new uses for waste wood and wood products.

Wise Use of Wood Resources—In recent decades, forests of southeast Alaska have experienced extensive mortality of yellow-cedar with decreased regeneration of the species. To stretch use of this resource, researchers are giving dead Alaska yellow-cedar new life by developing technology to support use of salvaged snags. Adhesive bonding has been developed, and tests show above standard resistance to delamination and shear, and above average wood strength. The results are positive for the future, since products manufactured from Alaskan yellow-cedar are more likely to have commercial value (Research Paper FPL-RP-565, USDA Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, WI).

Utilization research has provided consumers with new answers to questions often asked about home projects, such as painting and staining exterior wood surfaces. The Forest Service Forest Products Laboratory has produced a comprehensive consumer handbook that takes the guesswork out of selecting an appropriate exterior wood finish. The lab has also worked with the U.S. Postal Service and a variety of manufacturers to develop an environmentally benign adhesive for postage stamps, envelopes, labels, and stickers. The new adhesive can be processed by current paper and fiber recycling systems.

Although improved and expanded recycling efforts reduce the volume of waste wood and paper going to landfills, some wood and paper products treated with preservatives such as creosote remain unsuitable for recycling. Agency scientists successfully used creosote-treated utility poles in the production of laminated composites. Recovered creosote-treated wood was used to prepare laminated beams as strong as defect-free southern pine lumber. The potential development of high-value products from hazardous waste material is an exciting technological direction for recycling research.

Providing Access to the National Forests

In FY 1997, 400 miles of new road were constructed, 3,600 miles were reconstructed, and 1,790 miles were obliterated. The agency constructed 31 new bridges and reconstructed another 44. Much of the road system required to meet public and administrative needs on the national forests is currently in place. The future emphasis of the road program is toward reconstruction to mitigate environmental impacts, ensuring safe use of the existing road system, and obliteration of roads. Road obliteration will be used when roads can no longer be maintained to standard, are considered unnecessary and too costly, and where removal is necessary to protect the ecosystem.

Approximately 133,000 miles of trails are provided on NFS lands, including wilderness trails. About 33 million recreation visitor days, 10 percent of all recreation use on NFS lands, are spent using trails each year.

Mapping and Digital Spatial Data

In FY 1997, the Geometronics Service Center (GSC) updated 645 primary base series maps and 32 secondary base series maps. The GSC built 242 Digital Elevation Models (DEM's) and produced 1,862 DEM's for the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). Under the Single Edition Map Interagency Agreement with the USGS, the Forest Service and USGS cooperated to update, print in color, and distribute primary base series maps for NFS lands. Bureau of Land Management-approved Amended Protraction Diagrams for unsurveyed land areas were used in support of the Single Edition program.

A total of 34,418 individual data files were distributed by the GSC; 23,723 to Forest Service units and 10,695 to other Federal, State, and private interests. The center provided training and technical assistance to Forest Service GIS users and others in the principles and applications of cartography, and the integration and use of GSC data products.

Remote Sensing

Detecting changes in vegetation and land cover through satellite imagery

In 1997, the Remote Sensing Applications Center (RSAC) coordinated a national purchase of satellite imagery covering the conterminous United States. This procurement was sponsored by the Interregional Ecosystem Management Coordination Group for use in Large Area Analysis and forest plan revisions. The satellite images will be used to map vegetation-land cover and detect change. RSAC also completed a report that provided guidelines, standards, and recommendations on how to prepare consistent products using satellite imagery. RSAC provided training and technical support to Forest Service field offices on using remote sensing technology.

Forest Products Conservation and Recycling

The Forest Products Conservation and Recycling (FPC&R) program provides technical assistance to communities and businesses that fosters conservation through proper utilization of forest products including efficient processes, marketing, and recycling. Creating or adding economic value to previously undervalued tree species has a positive effect on protecting public and private ecosystems by providing new market-based incentives to manage forest land economically. Through these efforts, natural resource amenities can be enjoyed in harmony with production of wood commodities while keeping the Nation's forest land from converting to nonforestry uses.

Generating market demand for underutilized species is a significant step toward conserving forest resources because it increases economic value for a range of resources. Most underutilized species are found on forest lands owned by nonindustrial private and public owners. For example, the FPC&R technical staff has provided leadership to the Juniper Steering Committee. In the last year, 35 companies began using juniper in their product lines, and average juniper production has increased from the low thousands to over 12,000 board feet per month. Juniper store displays are now in 38 Pendleton retail outlets across the country.

Rural Community Assistance

In FY 1997, 2,205 rural communities, including over 130 tribes and minority communities, received direct technical and financial assistance through the Rural Community Assistance (RCA) effort. In addition to these communities, over 1,050 organizations and enterprises also received assistance. The RCA helps to build skills, knowledge, and abilities within communities that desire to be more self-sufficient and practice good natural resource stewardship. For example:

- Through RCA technical assistance and grant funding, the Guavate ecotourism training and management project in Puerto Rico is generating economic benefits, and diverse partnerships with universities, legislators, environmental groups, and the Carite State Forest in Puerto Rico.
- Through an RCA grant, Wasatch County is one of the first counties in Utah to establish a fully functioning GIS program and staff. Their GIS is used for revising the County Master Plan, updating the 20-year transportation plan, and providing current data for the County Planning Commission.
- In 1993, Seward, Alaska, with a population under 3,000, received a grant for \$32,000 to complete a feasibility study and designs for a sea-life center. In 1998, the \$55 million Alaska Sea-Life Center will open as a center of excellence for research, rescue, rehabilitation, and interpretation to an estimated 250,000 visitors per year.

Wood In Transportation Program

Improving wood preservation helps in rebuilding our Nation's infrastructure.

The Wood in Transportation program (WIT) expands the 1988 Congressional Timber Bridge Initiative to provide effective utilization of wood as a structural material for highway bridges and other transportation structures. A key element is a demonstration program that provides matching funds to local governments to demonstrate wood-in-transportation technology through construction of demonstration bridges. With 41 percent of 478,000 highway bridges across the Nation in need of repair or replacement, a severe impact is being placed on the economy. Recent advances in wood preservation and design provide for the increased use of wood as a renewable construction material to assist in the cost-effective rebuilding of our Nation's infrastructure.

Strategic Goal #3: Ensure Organizational Effectiveness

Partnerships In Recreation Programs—In FY 1997, the agency continued to build momentum in attracting and sustaining partnerships. These partnerships expand agency capability to accomplish recreation, heritage, and wilderness objectives; to develop a knowledgeable, supportive constituency; and to foster collaborative stewardship. To support this agency-wide emphasis, the field friendly "Partnership Guide" was created to help employees navigate through the partnership community of corporate America, nonprofit organizations, and government agencies at all levels. New training has been developed to support this alternative way of getting work accomplished. The agency is experiencing a noticeable organizational shift as units create partnership positions and become more entrepreneurial.

Partnerships with concessionaires continue to grow. There are approximately 26,000 special use permittees operating on NFS lands who are providing one form of recreation or another. As the Forest Service continues to increase partnerships, the tool of choice will be special uses to deliver the recreation experience to the public. To accommodate this expected workload increase, NFS has embarked on a national effort to streamline the permitting system and rewrite regulations where necessary.

Working cooperatively to prepare for the 2002 Winter Olympics in Salt Lake City, Utah

In preparation for the next Winter Olympics, Salt Lake City and the Wasatch-Cache National Forest in Utah created the 2002 Olympic Planning Team. The team's goal is to create partnerships to accomplish critical projects related to reconnecting an ever-increasing urban population with the landscape and the importance a healthy landscape plays in enhancing our quality of life. By working collaboratively with communities, key partnerships have been formed providing the opportunity for groups to find common ground, share visions, and accomplish essential work to prepare for the Olympics.

The Forest Service cooperated with the Western States Tourism Policy Council to develop a memorandum of understanding (MOU) to guide Federal and State tourism planning and promotion efforts. Major progress was made in implementing government efforts for the Northern California Tourism Strategy through cooperative funding of a new tourism extension agent and welcome center.

Congressionally Designated Areas Partnerships—NFS lands included in areas of special congressional designation require an emphasis on partnerships for successful management. For example, the Interagency Wild and Scenic Rivers Coordinating Council addresses the implementation of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and consistent management of rivers in the national WSR system. This year the Council issued the "Wild & Scenic Rivers Reference Guide," providing river managers, governments, and citizens with an interagency interpretation and application of the Act.

The Arthur Carhart National Wilderness Training Center is funded and staffed by all four Federal wilderness managing agencies. In FY 1997, the center trained about 200 people in the specifics of wilderness management and wilderness issue resolution. It also registered 100 new participants for the Wilderness Distance Education Program at the University of Montana, a wilderness management course that was successfully offered via the Internet and earned the Regional Outstanding Credit Program of The Year Award from the University's Continuing Education Association.

Partnerships In Wildlife, Fish, and Rare Plants Programs—The Forest Service accomplished a significant share of wildlife, fish, and rare plant habitat management through partnerships with over 1,800 organizations and agencies, such as the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, National Wild Turkey Federation, Trout Unlimited, Ducks Unlimited, The Nature Conservancy, other Federal resource agencies, 44 State fish and wildlife agencies, and 43 State natural heritage inventory programs. About one-quarter of the wildlife, fish, and TES habitat management program is accomplished through the challenge cost-share (CCS) program. In FY 1997, over \$16 million in Federal funds were matched by partners' contributions for a total of \$44 million to accomplish 2,160 partnership projects on the national forests and grasslands.

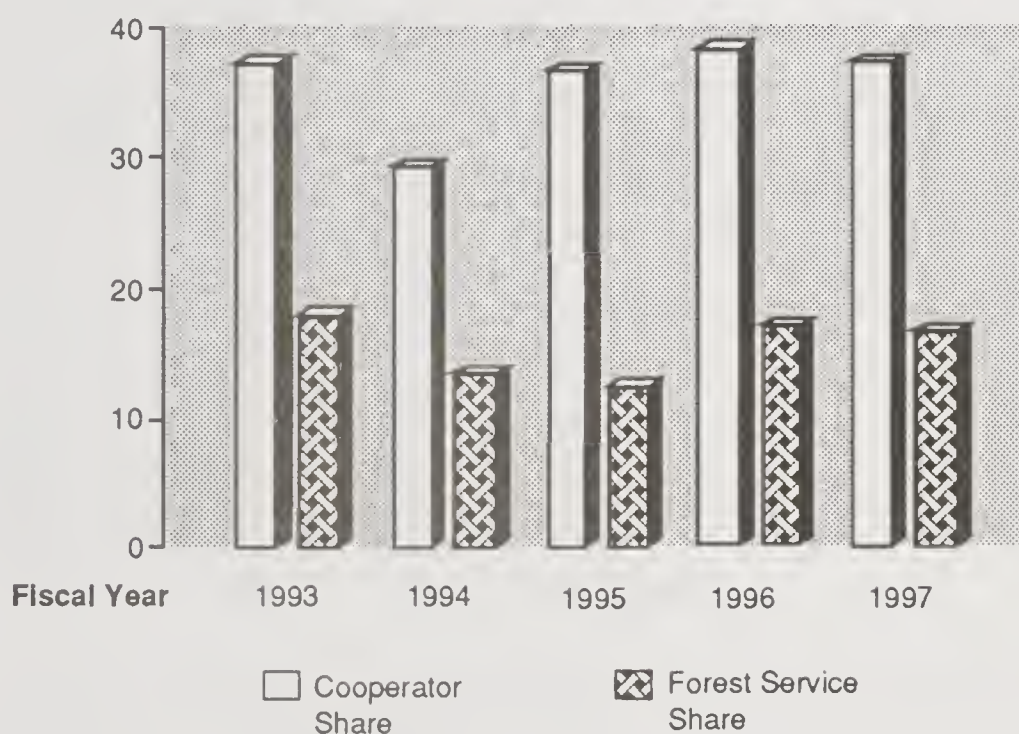
Working with partners to improve wildlife and fish habitat and increase recreation opportunities

Challenge Cost Share—In FY 1997, total recreation appropriated funding for the CCS program was \$16.9 million (figure 9). The CCS program, including agency, contributed, and in-kind funds, totaled approximately \$55 million. In addition, the National Forest Foundation (NFF) and the Forest Service collaborated to leverage \$1 million in recreation funds, through partnerships, to accomplish \$4 million in improvements to trails, recreation and wildlife facilities, interpretation, and fishing access.

Figure 9.

Recreation Use—Challenge Cost-Share Funding

Million 1997 Dollars



Volunteers—Volunteers in the Touch America Project (TAP) contributed work valued at \$23.7 million on recreation-related projects in FY 1997. This represents 61 percent of the total work contributed.

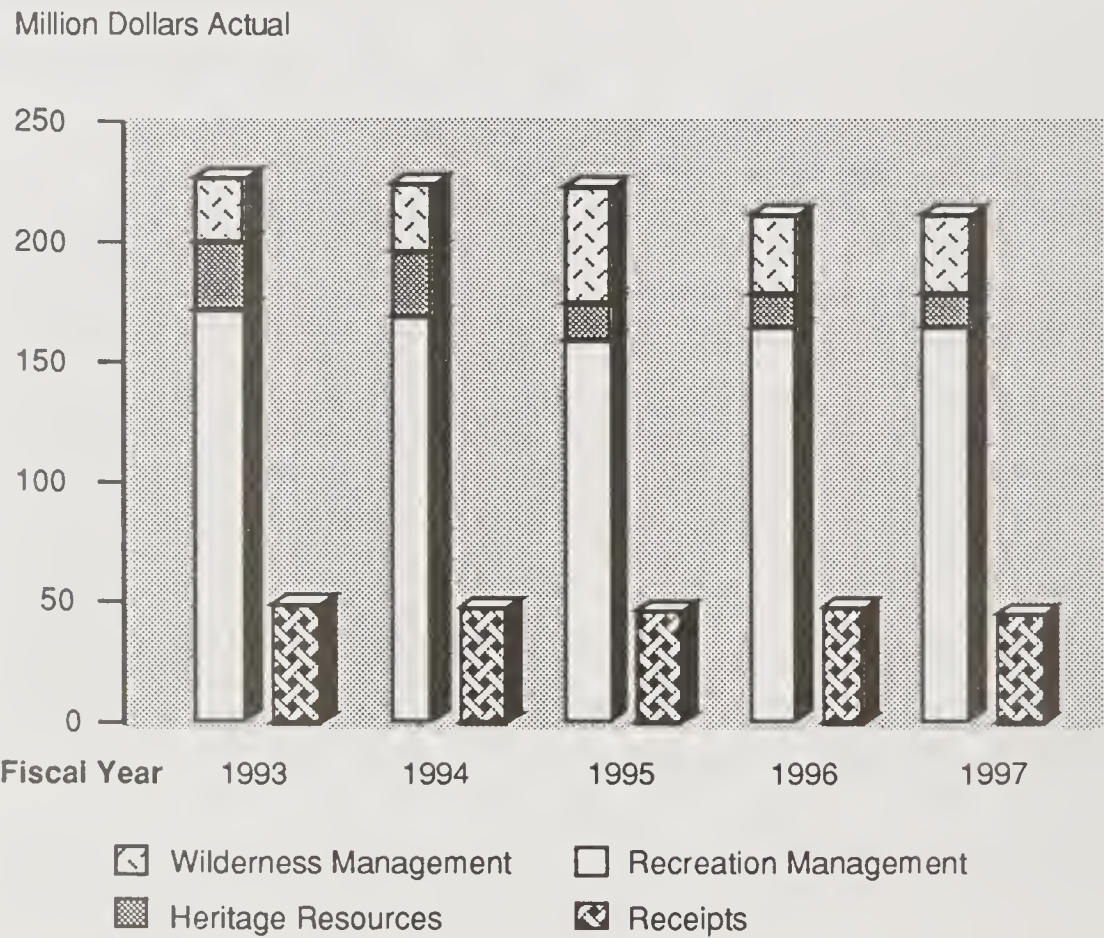
Providing Quality Information to Support Sound Decisions—The Meaningful Measures Process (MMP) is a recreation management concept that sets standards of quality for all aspects of the recreation program (facilities, sites, areas, etc.), determines realistic costs, helps prioritize work, assists in

budget allocation, and sets the stage for effective monitoring of results. In FY 1997, training of field units in the MMP was completed. Refinement of the process is continuing while implementation has begun at the forest level.

Infrastructure—The implementation of the integrated information system for the Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness Resources programs is progressing. FY 1997 saw completion of a real property inventory for these program areas giving managers the opportunity to see a comprehensive picture of the assets they are managing. This information will be verified and form the basis for overall real property accounting and reporting requirements for the agency's Financial Health initiative.

Financing Recreational Services—In FY 1997, recreation receipts totaled \$45.2 million, a 1-percent decrease from FY 1996. Campgrounds and other facilities generated \$9 million compared with \$10 million in FY 1996. The fees recovered represent 21.4 percent of the total recreation use appropriation of \$211.1 million (figure 10).

Figure 10.
Recreation—Funding and Receipts



Recreation fee demonstration projects collected \$7.7 million to improve resource conditions at the collection sites.

The Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-134) authorized the development of up to 50 recreation fee demonstration projects. Authorization for 50 more projects and a 1-year extension was given under the Interior Appropriation Act for FY 1997 (P.L. 104-208). Currently 83 projects have been selected from 25 States and Puerto Rico. FY 1997 collections totaled \$7.7 million. Public support runs close to 4 to 1 in favor of the fee program where the dollars are spent on the sites where they are collected.

Forest Service Research and Development provides the scientific information and new technologies to manage and sustain the natural resources of the Nation's 1.6 billion acres of forests and grasslands. In FY 1997, the agency produced more than 2,616 research outputs, including books, papers, reports, and audiovisual materials. Research is focused on vegetation management and protection; wildlife, fish, water, and air sciences; resource valuation and use; and forest resources inventory and monitoring.

The Committee of Scientists will work to improve forest planning regulations.

The Forest Service has chartered a Committee of Scientists to provide scientific and technical advice to the Secretary of Agriculture and the Chief of the Forest Service on improvements to the land management planning process. The committee will also identify material that should be incorporated into the revised planning regulations and recommend improvements in coordination with other Federal land management or resource protection agencies. The committee will be composed of 13 members representing a variety of natural resource related disciplines.

Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) data that is collected and analyzed consistently across all land ownerships can provide a landscape perspective to resource managers. For example, land managers use FIA data to identify rare resources located on NFS lands. In FY 1997, forest inventory was conducted on 42 million acres of forest lands across all ownerships, and 90 reports were prepared relating to status and trends of the resources inventoried.

To manage natural resources at the landscape level, the Forest Service requires social and economic information about other landowner needs. Research into the Northern, Southern, and Western United States revealed that 9.9 million ownerships are responsible for 330 million acres of private forest lands. Many of these owners intend to harvest trees from their land in the next decade, and nearly half have harvested timber from their holdings in the past. Only 5 percent of the owners, with 39 percent of the private forest land, have land management plans.

Senior, Youth, and Volunteer Programs

The Forest Service continues its commitment to provide work, volunteerism, training, and educational opportunities to the unemployed, underemployed, elderly, youth, and others with special needs.

During FY 1997, the programs described below offered employment and skills training to 134,792 persons, including many women and minorities. For an investment of \$119.2 million, \$116.4 million in accomplishments were returned from all programs. The participants constructed campgrounds, trails, office buildings, fences, and roads; planted trees; fought fires; improved timber stands; and provided office support.

Job Corps—The Job Corps program continues to advance the twin goals of the Forest Service mission "Caring for the Land and Serving People" in exemplary fashion. The Forest Service, in partnership with the Department of Labor, has participated for over 30 years. The Job Corps, the only Federal residential, educational, and training program for disadvantaged youth 16-24 years old, provides the skills necessary to obtain and hold a good job at a living wage.

The 18 Job Corps Centers managed by the Forest Service accomplished \$20 million of work in support of NFS. Emphasis focused on recreation, facilities and road construction, water and soil improvement, range management, and fire prevention and suppression. The centers placed 4,176 graduates in jobs that lead to career ladders with an average starting wage of \$6.14 per hour, and offered educational development, vocational training, and socialization skills development to 8,903 young people this past program year. Women comprised 17 percent and minorities 46 percent of these students.

Volunteers In the National Forests—The Volunteers program offers individuals and sponsored groups or organizations the opportunity to contribute their talents and services to assist in managing the Nation's natural resources. The international component to the Volunteers program continued with regions hosting 129 participants from 12 different countries. A total of 112,384 volunteers, 32,289 over FY 1996, assisted in the management of NFS lands. Volunteers contributed 2,193 person years of resource protection and management work valued at \$38.6 million.

Youth Conservation Corps (YCC)—The YCC provides 8 weeks of summer employment for youths 15-18 years old. Youths earn and learn while performing conservation and maintenance work on NFS lands. In FY 1997, the enrollees performed work valued at \$1.05 for every dollar spent.

Youth Forest Camps (YFC)—The Forest Service continued its Youth Forest Camp program for the fifth year. Under the YCC authority (P.L. 93-408) and through a partnership with the NFF, the agency operated one Youth Forest Camp, Camp TIPS, in Colorado during the summer of 1997. The camp served 25 youths, ages 14-20, 44 percent of whom were women, completing resource projects with an appraised value of about \$62,000 in recreation, range, and timber management on NFS lands.

Provided conservation training for 7,793 participants and received \$15.9 million in contributed work

Hosted Programs—In FY 1997, the 7,793 hosted program participants received conservation training and contributed work valued at \$15.9 million to national forest programs. The programs are administered through agreements with State and local county agencies, colleges, universities, Native American tribes, and private and nonprofit organizations. Funds are supplied by the sponsors of the partnerships.

The Forest Service continues to serve as a host agency for the cooperative minimum security inmates work program through an interagency agreement with the U.S. Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. In FY 1997, through this unfunded initiative the Forest Service hosted approximately 93 projects with over 300 inmate participants completing conservation work on NFS lands.

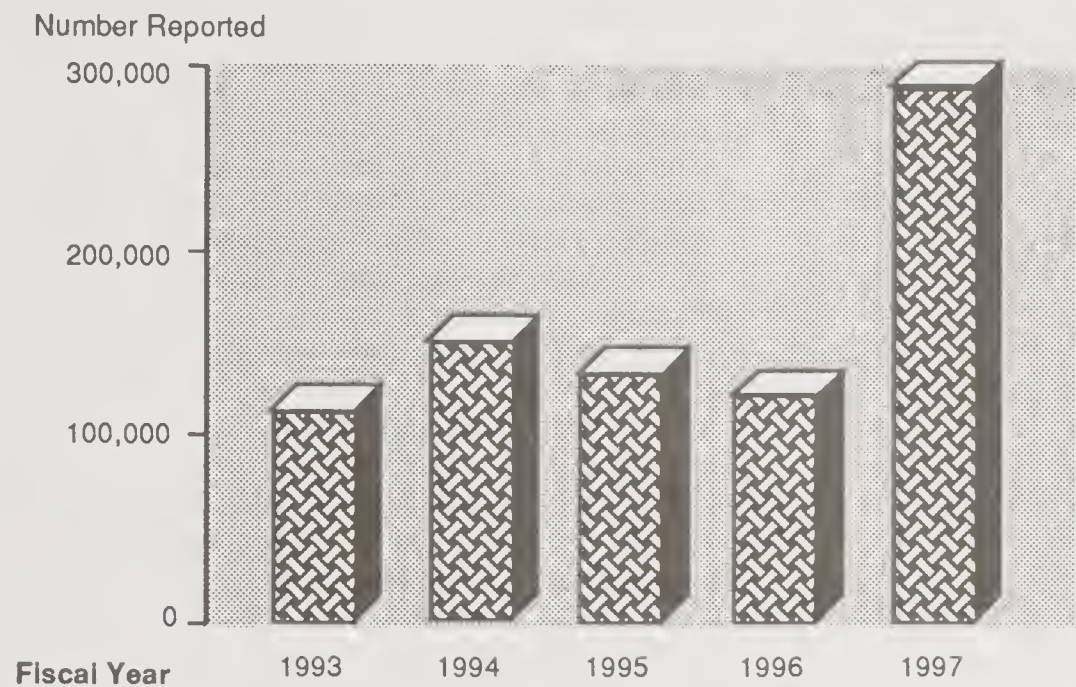
Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP)—The SCSEP program provides part-time employment and training opportunities for disadvantaged enrollees aged 55 and older. In FY 1997 (Program Year 1996), a total of 5,055 enrollees upgraded their work skills through a variety of projects and training programs. Over 18 percent of the funded positions were placed in unsubsidized employment. Participants accomplished almost \$40 million worth of conservation work. Seniors play a key role in hosting millions of visitors to the national forests.

The Law Enforcement and Investigations (LE&I) program mission is to protect the public, employees, natural resources, and property within the authority and jurisdiction of the Forest Service.

During FY 1997, a total of 297,150 petty offense violations, warning notices, and incidents were handled on NFS lands by field personnel (figure 11). A total of 1,130 felony and/or serious misdemeanor investigations were conducted with 443 being closed. These resource crimes included timber theft, arson, and archeological resource violations.

Figure 11.

Law Enforcement Incidents and Violations



In addition to these resource crimes, 150 Hotline/Whistleblower complaints were received from the Office of Inspector General and internal sources, with 52 being closed. There has been a steady decline in the number of complaints received from a high of 225 in FY 1993.

During calendar year (CY) 1997, approximately 316,013 cannabis plants were eradicated from 4,429 sites on NFS lands. A total of 2,402 individuals were arrested in connection with controlled substances on NFS lands. Drug enforcement efforts resulted in the seizure of over \$1.3 million in assets. The number of physical assaults and related injuries increased over 1996 totals.

In FY 1997, the funding of 546 regular cooperative law enforcement agreements allowed the Forest Service to enhance relationships with State and local law enforcement agencies. Another 171 drug control agreements were negotiated to cooperate in combating illegal drug activities on NFS lands. The combined total of 717 agreements in FY 1997 was 68 fewer than in FY 1996.

Eradicated 316,013 cannabis plants on NFS lands

Acquisition Management

The agency spent approximately \$700 million for goods and services in FY 1997. Over 72 percent of total contract and purchase order dollars went to small businesses. Awards included more than \$49 million to small disadvantaged businesses and \$29 million to women-owned firms.

Forest Service dollars benefited States, research, international organizations, and other organizations through a variety of grants and cooperative agreements totaling more than \$273 million.

The agency managed approximately 22 million square feet of owned office and related space plus 6 million square feet of agency leased and General Services Administration controlled space with an annual rental of \$62 million. The Forest Service also manages approximately 4,000 units of living quarters for employees, with annual rent receipts exceeding \$6.9 million.

Property managers oversee more than \$2.7 billion worth of Forest Service personal property, including property on loan to State forestry departments. The agency supports the President's initiative on recycling, with emphasis on both procurement and disposal of recyclable materials. The agency national strategy for waste prevention and recycling is available via the Internet's World Wide Web at: <http://www.fs.fed.us/land/recycle.html>.

Employee Satisfaction—Continuous Improvement Process

In FY 1997, the Forest Service conducted an employee survey to assess how practices, procedures, and policies are working in the organization. The 1997 survey gathered baseline data to track change over time through the use of subsequent surveys. Servicewide, 38,318 questionnaires were distributed to employees, and 21,508, or 56 percent, were returned.

This survey represents the agency's commitment to building our strengths and opportunities for improvement. The survey is a tool that work units can use to improve work processes and increase employee satisfaction. Managers will discuss survey results with employees as a basis for a team-building experience to design actions that improve work processes. As a result, the Forest Service will be better able to meet customer needs through enhanced employee performance and efficient organizational processes.

Information Resources Management

Improving access and use of management information systems

The Forest Service is moving toward an integrated environment for information related to managing all program areas. The Forest Service Information Management Framework provides an acquisition vehicle for all Forest Service offices to receive hardware and software for GIS and replacement of the old Data General technology. The objective is to implement easy-to-use technology Servicewide, which will facilitate the access, use, and sharing of management information about resources to help the Forest Service achieve its mission.

Project 615 (IBM) consists of a series of contracts through which the Forest Service is replacing the current infrastructure of technology supporting administrative processes (Data General) and adds GIS capability. Administrative processes include the support of data bases, automated office systems, electronic mail, computer-generated graphics, and administrative functions or applications. GIS capability provides the information technology

platform to handle spatial data normally found on maps, blueprints, and drawings to support managers, planners, and resource specialists in making decisions relative to planning and monitoring objectives of the National Forest Management Act (NFMA).

Extensive employee computer training complements the move to the IBM system.

Full implementation of the IBM system started in the third quarter of FY 1997 and will continue until everyone has access to and training on the new technology. Currently there are over 11,000 operational IBM users and that should double by this time next year. The agency has held over 500 employee training sessions this year and has worked with staffs to transition to the IBM environment.

Telecommunications—The Forest Service has reduced government network costs by sharing telecommunications networks with other USDA agencies and the Department of the Interior (DOI). This effort will reduce the cost of telecommunications to the taxpayer. The Forest Service has also developed a data base to account for telecommunications equipment and services. This inventory data base is linked into the USDA data base to optimize efficiencies in telecommunications throughout the department.

Wireless Telecommunications—The Forest Service has been involved in reallocating Federal wireless radio spectrum to be used for private and commercial interests through auction by the FCC. Through this involvement, the Forest Service has obtained additional public safety wireless spectrum for Federal use. The USDA is the fifth largest user of Federal wireless radio spectrum, and the Forest Service represents 85 percent of USDA's spectrum use.

Records, Forms, Reports—The Records Management and Forms and Reports Management programs are again operational and employees are now being actively assisted on day-to-day issues in these areas. Some major projects currently underway are:

- Migration of all forms from the DG to the IBM.
- Determining records status to electronic data bases and determining their retention periods.
- Developing a comprehensive records management training program for all FS employees.
- Developing procedures for handling e-mail messages deemed to have record value.
- Assigning electronic recordkeeping functional requirements to the Forest Service file structure.
- Acquiring OMB clearance for all expired information collection reports.

Forest Service/Bureau of Land Management (FS/BLM) Systems Coordination—Joint agency groups have accomplished a series of actions to improve FS/BLM system coordination, including telecommunications/network sharing, firewalls and shared network access, e-mail connectivity, shared helpdesk, shared LAN's and co-location, data standards and applications (e.g., Automated Lands Project/Automated Lands and Resource Management System (ALP/ALMRS) interoperability), FS/BLM contract sharing, and hardware/software licensing.

Introduction of New Electronic Procedures—The Information Resources Management (IRM) Staff led the way toward installing, implementing, establishing policy and procedures for, testing, using, and training others in the use of the IBM system. Accomplishments include such diverse actions as transferring staff e-mail over to the IBM from the Data General, drafting policy and procedures for file structures and official mail, creating an Intranet (FSWeb) and helping others to use it, implementing the requirements of Electronic FOIA (E-FOIA), testing use of new contract PC workstations and software, etc.

Public Access to Forest Service Information

Providing accurate and prompt information to our customers

Web technologies present new opportunities for providing data and information to the public. We are taking advantage of these technologies through our use of the Internet, Intranet, and Extranet. Some current measures of use and accomplishment are:

- Average 300,000 visitors a month.
- Moving 25 gigabytes of information through the server monthly.
- Nationwide effort to post land management planning documents, EIS, scoping, decision notices, and other public involvement material on forest pages with many forests participating.
- Nationwide forest health homepage system, with a network of other forest health homepages available on-line.
- International Programs posts “grants and fellowships” document, one of the most popular resources on the Forest Service web server.
- The Annual Report of the Forest Service was put on-line for the first time.

GPRA Appendix

Forest Service FY 1997 Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) Performance Report

Fiscal Year 1997 Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) Performance Report

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INTRODUCTION

This GPRA report, measuring fiscal year (FY) 1997 performance, is the final report produced by the Forest Service under the pilot phase of the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) of 1993. It represents an interim approach to compliance with the Act.

Report Linkages: The content of this report links the FY 1997 annual performance goals and indicators to the agency budget emphases, as expressed in the FY 1997 Agency Request and Department Allowance, which in turn reflect the Course Elements and Actions in the Draft 1995 RPA Program. The recently approved GPRA Strategy Plan, annual performance plans, and this report are based on the following strategic goals:

- Ensure Sustainable Ecosystems
- Provide Multiple Benefits for People within the Capabilities of Ecosystems
- Ensure Organizational Effectiveness

Outcome Analysis: An assessment of achievement, determined by accomplishment of performance measures, is included for each annual goal. When data is available, a graphic displaying a trend of accomplishment is included.

When an annual goal was not achieved, an explanation is included.

Whenever indicators were added, modified, or dropped after the FY 1997 Annual Performance Plan was published, it is addressed in this report.

Wherever FY 1997 accomplishment data is not available, it is noted.

Lessons Learned and Applied to the FY 1998 Performance Plan: FY 1998 is the first year in which the agency is operating under the GPRA Strategic Plan. Although an annual performance plan is not legally required until FY 1999, a working document for FY 1998 has been developed to introduce concepts and components that will be used in subsequent budget cycles.

Within each program area, following congressional intent and the Chief's national emphases, the objectives and indicators related to GPRA performance expectations are listed. In future years, this section will include both funding and expected accomplish-

ment levels disaggregated to each field unit. The indicators will also be used in individual performance standards, linked to allocation criteria, and reported through Management Attainment Reports (MAR) and other data bases for use in the Annual Report.

Role of External Stakeholders: Consistent with the spirit of GPRA, the development of this performance report has been viewed as being an "inherently governmental function." No external stakeholders were directly involved in the development of this report.

STRATEGIC GOAL #1: ENSURE SUSTAINABLE ECOSYSTEMS

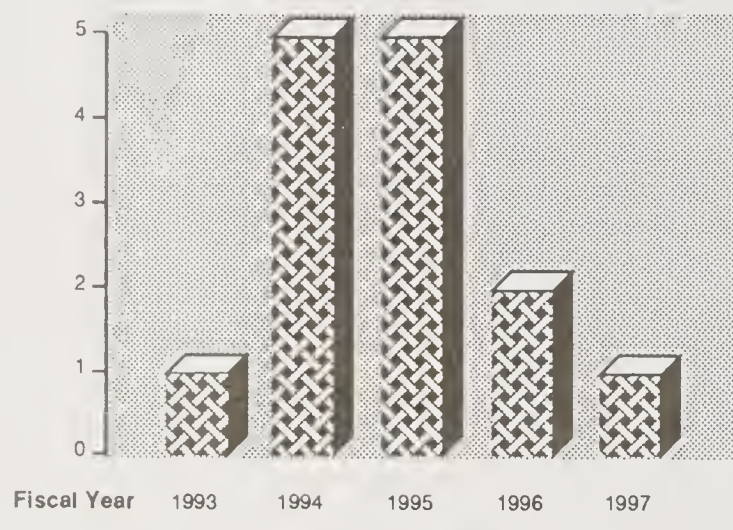
Annual goal A4a1. Complete statewide plans in States joining forest legacy.

Performance Indicator	Planned GPRA	Benchmark	Accomplishment
Number of statewide plans	1-3	At least 20	1

Outcome analysis: The State of Utah joined the Forest Legacy Program and completed a plan in FY 1997. Four other States are actively working on statewide plans.

GPRA Figure 1.

Number of Statewide Plans Completed



Annual Goal A6_1. Maintain healthy forested ecosystems.

Performance Indicators	Planned GPRA	Benchmark	Accomplishments
Harvest treatments (acres) 1/ 2/	500,000	100% of planned	457,848
Reforestation (acres) 1/ 3/	328,900	100% of planned	321,498
Timber stand improvement (acres) 1/ 3/	388,200	100% of planned	257,881

1/ Data comes from annual Reforestation and TSI Needs Report (2400-K).

2/ Not included in MAR.

3/ Includes accomplishments using appropriated and K-V funding.

Outcome Analysis: Consistent with what is reported in the tables in the back of each Annual Report of the Forest Service, the figures above for reforestation and stand improvement do not coin-

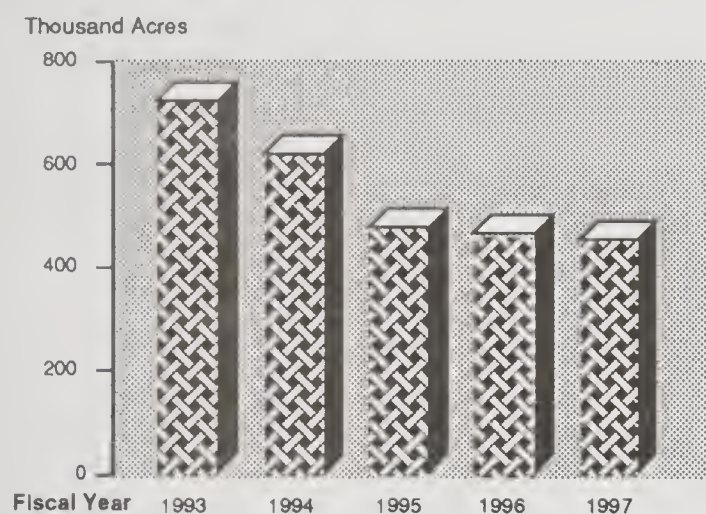
cide with what is reported in MAR because they do not include acres accomplished with contributed funding. Even so, the FY 1997 planned outputs for MAR for reforestation and stand improvement were exceeded. However, the planned GPRA output for harvest treatments, reforestation, and timber stand improvement were not achieved. This is, in large part, due to constrained funds for forest land management, coupled with our limited ability to predict accomplishments accurately more than 1 year in advance when actual funding available has not yet been determined.

These accomplishments, although not meeting the GPRA planned levels, do make significant progress towards responding to the annual GPRA goal of maintaining healthy forested ecosystems. Reforestation and stand improvement treatments continue to decline as a result of timber harvest reductions and lower funding levels. Aggressive reforestation practices continue to ensure that NFS lands remain productive to provide for healthy ecosystems and to meet stated management objectives. Reforestation is expected to continue to decrease because timber sales that require tree planting following harvest are declining. Stand improvements will continue to be a second priority, behind reforestation. The level of timber stand improvement indicates our continuing ability to improve forest health through treating young stands where the value of the product is not a strong consideration.

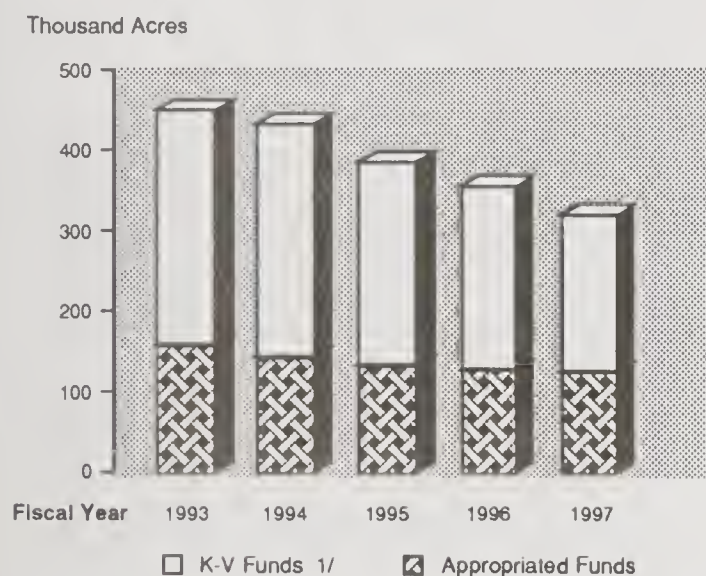
Acres of harvest treatments are indicative of our workload and accomplishments in vegetative management for multiple purposes, such as commercial thinnings that improve the growth of the remaining stand and remove less-desirable species and trees. Harvest treatments also continue to decline, reflecting a reduced timber sale program. Harvest treatments are expected to continue at approximately the levels experienced in FY 1995 and 1996.

The number of acres treated annually through the regular and salvage timber sale program is indicative of the extent of maintenance and restoration of forested ecosystems on NFS lands and the implementation of forest plan goals and objectives. Timber sales are usually designed to incorporate multiple objectives, which may include insect and disease control, fuels treatment, and habitat restoration in addition to the production of wood. Providing a continuing supply of forest products while complying with applicable laws and regulations provides goods and employment that benefit the public.

GPRA Figure 2.
Harvest Treatments

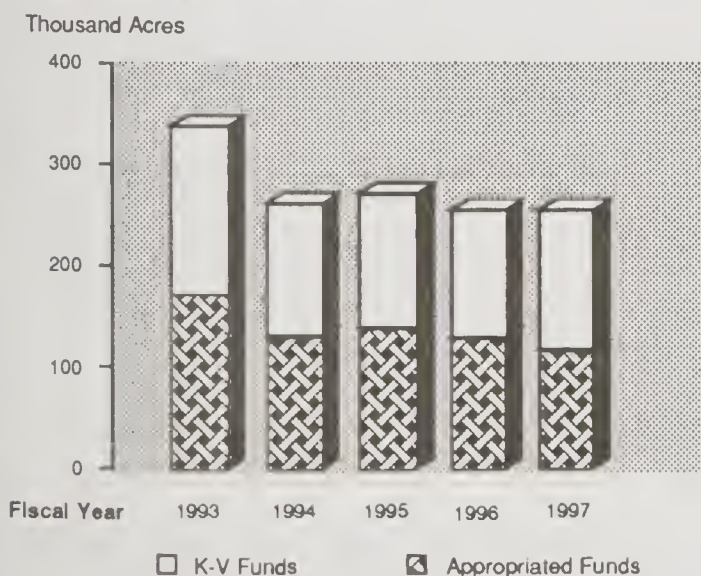


GPRA Figure 3.
Acres Reforested



1/ The Knutson-Vandenberg Act (KV) as amended, authorizes use of portion of timber sale receipts for reforestation, timber stand improvement, and improvement of other resources on timber sale areas.

GPRA Figure 4.
Acres Receiving TSI Treatments



Annual Goal: A6_2. Maintain Healthy Rangeland Ecosystems

Performance Indicator	Planned GPRA	Benchmark	Accomplishment
The number of acres on which management activities are being conducted to achieve rangeland vegetation objectives and be in compliance with applicable forest plan standards and guidelines.	43,350 acres	20% Increase over FY 1996	36,856 acres

Outcome Analysis: The decision to plan for 43,350 acres was made in 1995. In 1996, the number was revised to 34,622 acres to reflect a more accurate goal. The outputs achieved under the indicators are consistent with the annual and strategic goals. The effects of restoring rangeland acres are moving us toward maintaining healthy rangeland ecosystems.

Management activities to achieve rangeland vegetative objectives are conducted in compliance with applicable forest plan standards and guidelines and implemented through allotment management plans. At the end of FY 1997, 36,856 acres of rangelands were restored through vegetative treatments to meet forest plan objectives.

Annual Goal A6a1. Maximize opportunities in monitoring and evaluation through implementation of tasks outlined by the Inventory and Monitoring Task Team (i.e., quality assurance, standards/definitions, and sampling protocols) and the development of a shared information environment for natural resources.

Performance Indicators	Planned GPRA	Benchmark	Accomplishments
Integrated inventories and assessments, and monitoring and evaluation that provide analysis, mapping and computer-generated products used in decision-making.	Planned assessments and inventories integrated with other agencies	Complete as planned	Completed as planned
The number of national forests that annually monitor and evaluate forest plans to determine adequacy to guide the management of the national forests for the next year.	123 forest plans evaluated	100% of planned	89 published monitoring reports or 72% of planned
Implementation of tasks approved in the Natural Resource Focus Area Strategy Report.	Planned tasks implemented	Complete as planned	Completed as planned
Integration of inventories and assessments with other agencies.	Planned assessments integrated	Complete as planned	Completed as planned

Outcome Analysis: Assessments have been developed that utilize integrated inventories and provide maps and computer-generated products for planning. Three ecoregional assessments are underway: the Great Lakes Assessment, the Northern Great Plains Assessment, and the Ozark/Ouachita Highlands Assessment, and are currently projected for completion in FY98. All three assessments have States and universities as partners and are designed to provide input into planning processes.

While all 123 national forests accomplished some level of monitoring and evaluation during FY 1997, only 89 (72 percent) have reported on the accomplishment in published form. While this falls short of planned accomplishment, this is the first year for the requirement, and many forests were unable to gear up for the effort. We anticipate continued improvement in this indicator in subsequent years.

The Corporate Resource Implementation Plan to improve resource information in support of ecosystem management is complete. The Ecosystem Classification Inventory and Monitoring Information System, the Forest Service Vegetation Data Base, and the Water Data Base are in development.

In addition to integrated assessments, the Forest Service has been working closely with the Natural Resources Conservation Service on integrating our respective natural resource inventories. An action plan has been developed and initiated. A regional demonstration project was successfully integrated. This will be an ongoing effort for several years.

Annual Goal A6a2. Provide land management planning guidance and direction.

Performance Indicator	Planned GPRA	Benchmark	Accomplishment
Complete development of FSM & FSH which correspond with the forest plan regulations.	Complete FSM & FSH direction	Direction completed	Draft revisions

Outcome Analysis: The Planning and Handbook revision effort was established to delete burdensome, repetitive, outdated, and unnecessary procedural direction for preparation, amendment, and revision of forest plans, within current regulations. Additional goals are to increase the consistency of direction among resource areas; provide for a high level of collaboration with forest stakeholders; integrate applicable process requirements from other laws and regulations; and incorporate the principles of ecosystem management.

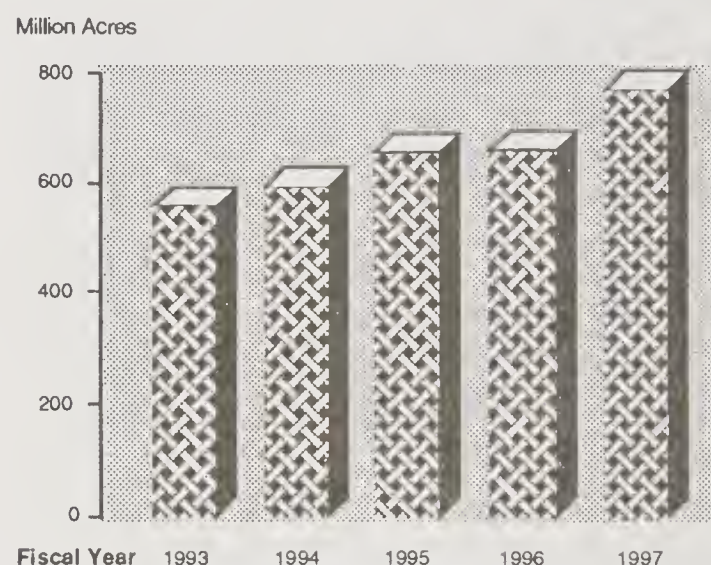
Annual Goal A6b1. Conduct detection surveys and evaluations of insects, diseases, and abiotic factors, and provide the information along with recommendations to the affected land managers.

Performance Indicator	Planned GPRA	Benchmark	Accomplishment
The number of acres surveyed and evaluated will be within plus/minus 10% of the 5-year average.	662 million acres	10% below FY 1991-95 5-year average (628 million acres)	772 million acres

Outcome Analysis: The goal was exceeded. The output for surveys and evaluations was 24 percent higher than the planned 622 MM acres. A portion of this increase (41 MM) was due to changes made to the reporting system, and increased acres reported in the East on State and private lands.

GPRA Figure 5.

Surveys and Evaluations Conducted



Annual Goal A6b2. Develop, improve, and demonstrate new technologies, materials, methods, and strategies to improve the efficiency of forest pest management: includes Special Technology Development Projects (STDP) and National Agricultural Pesticide Impact Assessment Program (NAPIAP) projects.

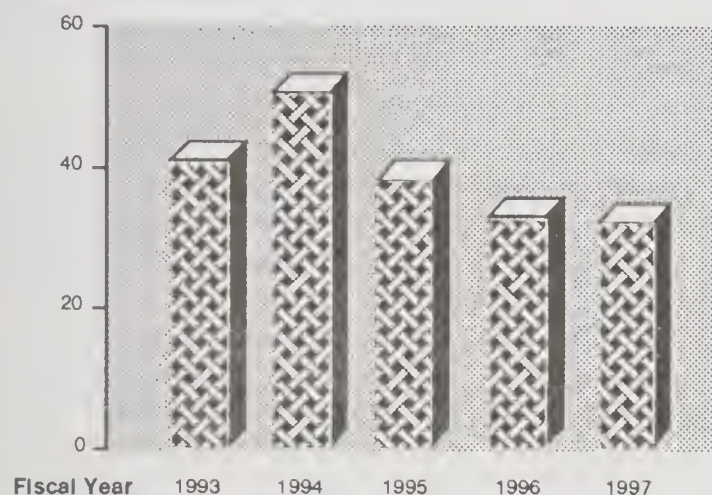
Performance Indicator	Planned GPRA	Benchmark	Accomplishment
The number of projects in progress during FY 1996--including new projects, continuing long-term projects, and projects concluded during the year--will be within plus/minus 25% of the 5-year average.	Complete 51 projects	25% plus/minus FY 1991-95 average	32 projects

Outcome Analysis: The annual program goal was not met due to limited funding for new projects. The

program will continue to develop, improve, and demonstrate new technologies, materials, methods, and strategies to improve the efficiency of forest health protection.

GPRA Figure 6.

Number of Projects In Progress (Insect and Disease)



Annual Goal A6b3. Conduct prevention and suppression activities of insect and diseases on Federal lands, and provide technical and financial assistance to non-Federal land managers.

Performance Indicator	Planned GPRA	Benchmark	Accomplishment
The number of acres treated plus/minus the 5-year average (including current year).	3.4 million acres	10% plus/minus of FY 1991-95 5-year average (2.6 million acres)	1.5 million acres treated

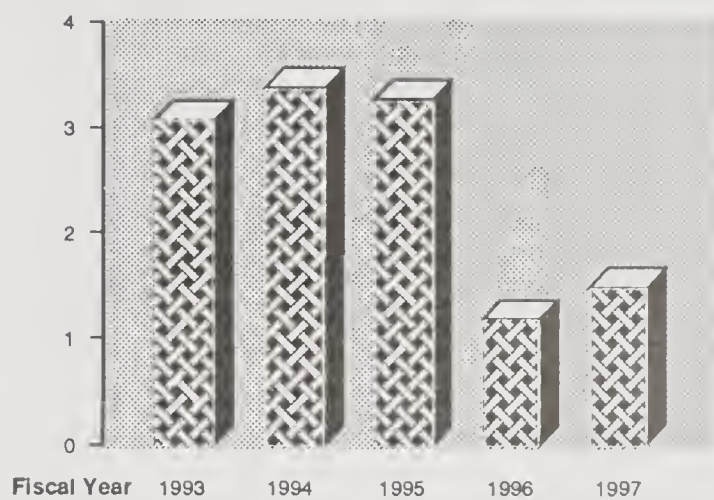
Outcome Analysis: The annual goal for FY 1997 was met. Acres treated were affected by a drastic gypsy moth decline in the East, and a decline in the southern pine beetle population in the South.

Financial assistance was provided to all Federal agencies, including the Forest Service, Department of the Interior and Department of Defense Installations, Bureau of Reclamation, and Smithsonian Institution and to States for treatments that were shown to be economically, biologically, and environmentally sound.

GPRA Figure 7.

Prevention and Suppression Treatment Activities (Insect and Disease)

Million Acres



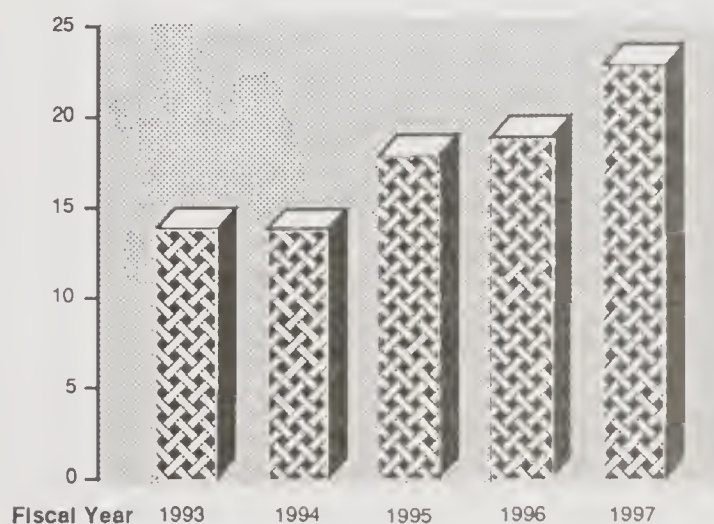
Annual Goal A6c1. For FY 1997, have 28 States participating in the Forest Health Monitoring Program.

Performance Indicator	Planned GPRA	Benchmark	Accomplishment
Number of States participating	Monitor 28 States	No less than 28 States participating	23

Outcome Analysis: The goal was not met due to decreased budgets. This program will continue to identify and test environmental indicators, and provide data to evaluate the health of the Nation's forest. Fifty-four percent of the forested area of the lower 48 States was monitored as part of the Forest Health Monitoring program. This is the last year the number of States participating will be reported. The percentage of monitored forested area will be reported.

GPRA Figure 8.

Number of States Participating



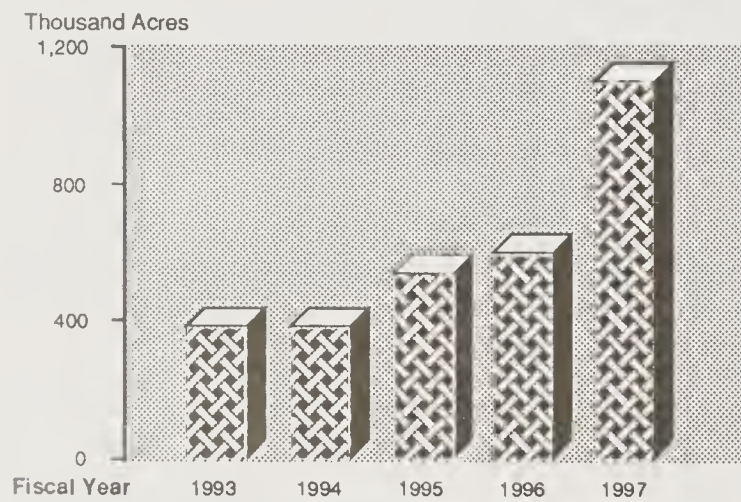
Annual Goal A7a1. Protect life, property, and natural resources from wildfire on the 191.6 million acres of NFS land and an additional 20 million acres of adjacent State and private land through fee or reciprocal agreements. Maintain a responsive and cost-effective program of wildfire presuppression and fuels management activity, commensurate with the threat to life and property, public values, and management objectives.

Performance Indicator	Planned GPRA	Benchmark	Accomplishment
Fuels management through prescribed fire or mechanical means (acres)	648,000 acres	100% accomplished	1,097,658 acres

Outcome Analysis: The annual goal was exceeded. The implementation of fuel treatment emphasized ecosystem maintenance and restoration to achieve forest health and reduce the threat of wildfire on Federal and adjacent lands. The program accomplishments reduced the threat of severe wildfire in certain key areas where personnel, private property, and resources at risk were identified.

GPRA Figure 9.

Fuels Management through Prescribed Fire or Mechanical Means



Annual Goal A7b1. Achieve efficiency in fire protection on non-Federal wildlands and on rural lands. To achieve national benefits that exceed Federal expenditures for fire protection on non-Federal wildlands. To cooperate, participate, and consult with the States on fire protection for non-Federal wildlands and other rural lands.

Performance Indicators	Planned GPRA	Benchmark	Accomplishments
Non-Federal acres protected by States	1,051+ acres	100% accomplished	1/
Property loaned to States for fire suppression (million \$)	\$880 million (acquisition value of property loaned to States)	Meets FY 1991-95 5-yr average (468 million)	\$124 million

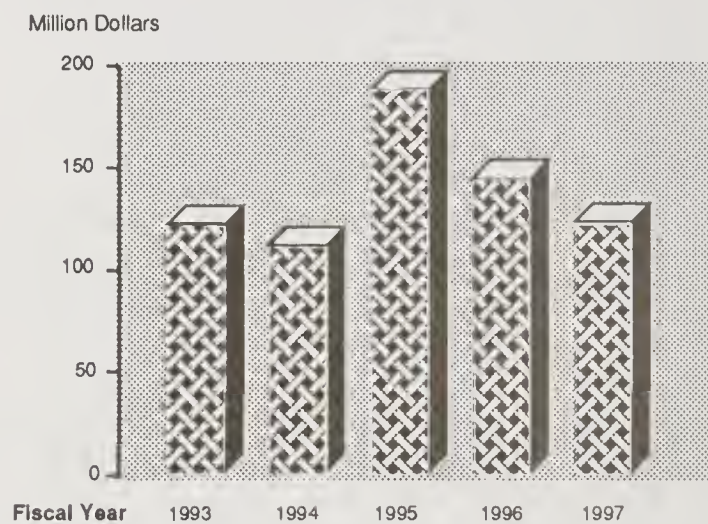
1/ This indicator does not demonstrate program effectiveness. It has been dropped as an outcome measure.

Outcome Analysis: The figure planned for property loaned should have been \$115 million, reflecting Original Acquisition Cost of property to be acquired for this use in 1997. The \$880 million figure is the total inventory.

The annual goal was met. Innovative use of excess property loaned to the States for wildland fire suppression was achieved through cooperation between the Forest Service and State foresters. The program continues to improve the local fire districts' capability to provide wildland/urban interface fire protection. Improved fire capability at the local level effectively reduces the loss of life, property, and resources due to wildland fires.

GPRA Figure 10.

Property Loaned to the States



Annual Goal A8a1. Complete legacy land acquisition cases.

Performance Indicators	Planned GPRA	Benchmark	Accomplishments
Cases closed	10+	10+ cases closed	14
Acres brought into program	10,000+	Increase program total acreage to 82,000 acres or more	43,503

Outcome analysis: The goal was exceeded, with one conservation easement of over 31,000 acres skewing the results for this year. Some States are encouraging landowners to work with a range of programs, in order to benefit from easements to maintain lands for agriculture, rural development, and range purposes in addition to forestry. This is likely a trend that will continue.

Annual Goal A9a1. Continue cooperative exchanges in forest management, forest pests, fire protection, and plantations in key countries; and expand the role of the International Institute of Tropical Forestry (IITF) and the Institute of Pacific Islands Forestry (IPIF) in planning, coordinating, implementing, and evaluating the international cooperative program of the agency.

Performance Indicators	Planned GPRA	Benchmark	Accomplishments
Reduced deforestation rate in Brazil, better forest management practices in Indonesia, increased participation in Mexico working groups, and better forest management practices in the Siberian Pilot project areas.	Upward trend in statistical indicators	Planned activities	Ongoing
Agreements are signed and initial exchanges accomplished for new Sister Forest partnerships.	At least 5 agreements signed and exchanges accomplished.	New Sister Forest relationships begun.	Program reduced by Congress. Little activity is occurring.
Integrate IITF and IPIF into FY 1997 program planning for IF project work in Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) and Asia Pacific and new LAC tropical at IITF.	IITF and IPIF involved in planning and information system begun.	Work planning reflects IITF & IPIF involvement and information system initiated.	International Programs, IITF, and IPIF work planning is now integrated. Lack of funds to establish an IITF information system precluded work to establish a data base.
Increase in person-years (PY) of training, technical assistance, and program development; and number of international partnerships & communications.	Provide at least 204 PY of training, 41 PY of technical assistance, 1,267 communications, and support 304 partnerships.	Show an upward trend when compared to FY 1996.	PY's of international assistance stayed at 1996 levels due to funding.

Outcome Analysis: The indicators only roughly reflect accomplishments in advancing sustainable forest management domestically and internationally. The performance highlights illustrate specific significant accomplishments in promoting and gaining acceptance of sustainable forest management principles in key forested countries around the world. In addition, the U.S. has reorganized the working groups it participates in with Mexico to increase their efficiency.

Annual Goal A9a2. The Forest Service will provide professional leadership within the U.S. Government for the development and institutionalization of policies that advance sustainable forest management (SFM) in the United States and in key partner countries.

Performance Indicators	Planned GPRA	Benchmark	Accomplishments
U.S. Government officially agrees to criteria and indicators (C&I) for sustainable forest management (SFM) based on sound science.	U.S. Government agrees to criteria and indicators.	U.S. Government in agreement	Accomplished
Integrate sustainable forest management principles into the RPA Program and Assessment.	Principles incorporated into RPA.	Integration completed	Draft 1995 RPA Program principles incorporates sustainable forest management direction and C&I.
Key State and private organizations accept SFM and attempt to measure results on non-Federal lands.	At least 5 State and private organizations accept policies.	Document acceptance	50 State forest management policies have accepted SFM principles and the use of C&I in principle. Three States are currently implementing use of C&I. All Federal forest management agencies have endorsed SFM principles.
Upward trend in international assistance provided by the FS.	Provide at least 13 person years (PY) of policy assistance.	Show upward trend when compared to FY 1996 (13 PY)	5 person-years of policy assistance were provided by the FS. Downsizing prevented more involvement.

Outcome Analysis: On the domestic front, C&I to measure national progress toward sustainable forest management were used at the G-8 Economic Summit discussions in Denver attended by President Clinton. The National Association of State Foresters is a strong advocate of the C&I and has asked to become partners with Federal agencies in their implementation. The Federal Government, in collaboration with the States and non-governmental organizations, produced a First Approximation Report on the sustainable management of U.S. forests that is being used as a model for the next GPRA and agency performance standards. The FS provided technical policy advice to international forums such as the United Nations' Intergovernmental Panel on Forests, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species or Wild Fauna and Flora, and Convention on Biodiversity.

Annual Goal A12_1. Develop adaptive management strategies that will provide both 1) short-term technical assistance and knowledge, and 2) tools for implementing a long-term vision of ecosystem management.

Performance Indicators	Planned GPRA	Benchmark	Accomplishments
President's Plan for the Pacific Northwest	Produce, test, evaluate guides, models, and handbooks for watershed analysis and management in support of the PNW Plan.	Complete as planned	Accomplished
Inventory and monitoring	a. Develop planning, inventory, & monitoring system compatible with adaptive management. b. Develop a multi-ownership resource inventory & monitoring system to assess forest health.	Complete as planned	The Forest Inventory and Analysis program worked with 13 States to inventory 42 million acres. Findings are located in 90 publications on status, condition, and trends in areas inventoried. The Forest Health Monitoring program worked with 23 States covering 53% of the Nation's forest land across all ownerships. Findings are reported in five major regional and national assessments of forest health.
Conservation assessments	a. Complete Sierra Nevada Ecosystem and Interior-Columbia River Basin projects. b. Use results from conservation assessments to identify ecosystem status and information gaps.	Complete as planned Complete as planned	Both assessments have been completed. Accomplished
Sustainable development	Three established long-term site productivity studies with NFS.	Site studies established	Seven long-term site studies established.
Forest health	Expand exotic pest research with a new rangeland pest program.	Rangeland pest program begun	Rangeland exotic pest/weed program underway.

Outcome Analysis: Overall, the annual goal was successfully achieved. Under the President's Pacific Northwest Plan accomplishments, the agency drafted a riparian management handbook that is being field tested. Studies were completed on the long-term effects of timber harvest and road construction on stream flows and sediment delivery to streams, on the wildlife and abiotic components of headwaters streams, on changes in harvest levels, and a survey of marbled murrelets in inland areas.

The National Long-Term Site Productivity (LTSP) study provides a coordinated network of more than two dozen installations representing a wide range of soil and vegetation conditions across the United States. LTSP allows comparisons for understanding differences between ecosystems. In FY 1997, one additional site was established in Idaho, three sites in West Virginia, and three in Texas. The Province of British Columbia, Canada, has also installed sites.

The Sierra Nevada and Interior Columbia River Basin assessments are complete and associated

data bases are available to other planners to use in forest plan revisions. The Research recommendations and data bases provide direction for changes in research programs for these ecosystems.

The inventory and monitoring program is expanding. Annualized forest inventory has started to give forest managers information between inventory cycles. Coordination across the Forest Inventory and Analysis, Forest Health Monitoring, and Aerial Pest Survey programs has improved.

The rangeland exotic weed program is now operating. The Forest Service is also an active participant in the national exotic weed program, allowing better use of existing research resources between agencies.

These accomplishments are relevant to the Forest Service commitment of providing scientific information and new technologies needed to manage and sustain the natural resources at both national and international levels.

Annual Goal B1a1. Using a watershed approach and ecosystem management principles, improve watershed condition on the national forests and grasslands.

Performance Indicators	Planned GPRA	Benchmark	Accomplishments
Percent of NFS watersheds in Condition Class I (Regimen Attainment). Percent of watersheds in Condition Class III (Investment Emphasis).	Achieve 35% of watersheds in Classes I and Class III.	100% of planned	51% of watersheds in Classes I and III
Completed watershed assessments.	Complete 10%	100% of planned	142 assessments completed
Abandoned mine sites treated.	500 treated	100% of planned	296 sites reclaimed

Outcome Analysis: Over one-half of 6,100 NFS watersheds are in Condition Class I and III, with 31 percent of the watersheds in the high-quality class (I). Significant acreage remains in Condition Class II and additional emphasis is needed to improve the condition of Class II watersheds.

Class II watersheds are the top priority for assessment. In FY 1997, 142 assessments were completed, which is almost 50 percent of the total 3,000. As assessment methodology matures, the quality of the assessments has improved. In the future it may be necessary to simplify assessment methodology for some NFS watersheds.

Reclamation of abandoned mine sites is a higher level of accomplishment than treatment of sites. Differences in wording between the performance indicator and the actual accomplishment (e.g., "treated" versus "reclaimed") forgo detailed comparison between indicator and accomplishment.

Annual Goal B1b1: Restore wetland and riparian area functions and values, including soil productivity, stream channel stability, fish and wildlife habitat, and natural vegetation.

Performance Indicator	Planned GPRA	Benchmark	Accomplishment
Stream miles/riparian acres in unsatisfactory condition restored.	Restore 5% of area reported in unsatisfactory condition	Inventory and restore 75% of total needs by the year 2000.	1,850 miles of inland and anadromous fish streams restored or enhanced

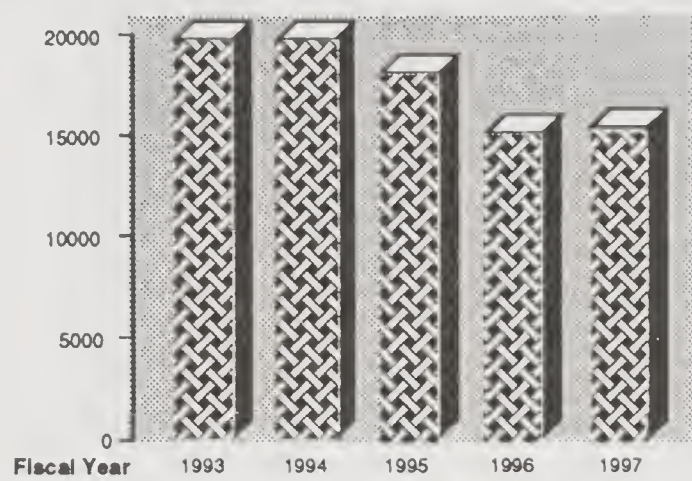
Outcome Analysis: The indicator does not provide enough information to assess progress toward the annual goal. The total number of riparian miles in unsatisfactory condition has not yet been determined, and therefore, the percentage of acres restored is not available.

Annual Goal B2a1. Encourage landowners to better manage their lands by increasing the number of landowners with quality land management plans. Enroll as many or more landowners in FY 1997 as were enrolled in FY 1995.

Performance Indicator	Planned GPRA	Benchmark	Accomplishment
Number of landowners enrolled in the Stewardship Program	22,975	90% of FY 1996 cumulative (25,300 landowners)	15,357

Outcome Analysis: The goal was not met for FY 1997. The actual accomplishment of 15,357 landowners was less than planned due to reduced funding.

GPRA Figure 11.
Number of Landowners Enrolled in the Stewardship Program

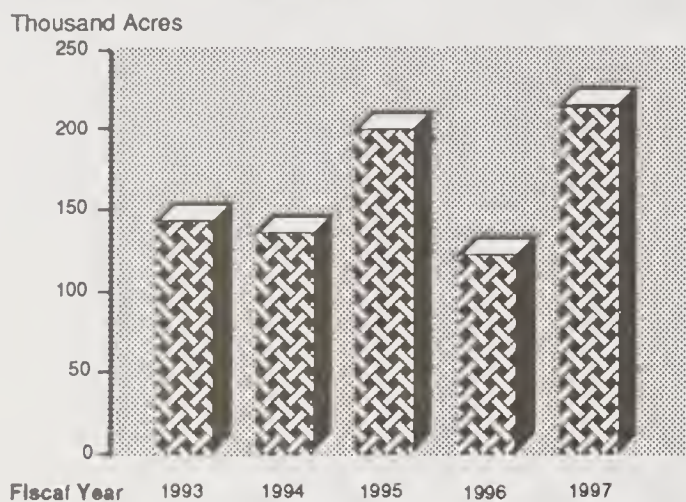


Annual Goal B2a2. In FY 1997, assuming constant funding, equal or exceed the number of acres not previously enrolled in FY 1996 in the forest stewardship program and associated stewardship incentives program practices.

Performance Indicators	Planned GPRA	Benchmark	Accomplishments
Acres of nonindustrial private forest (NIPF) land involved in multi-resource stewardship efforts	3.3 million	Equals/exceeds 3.3 million acres	2.1 million (FSP & SIP)
The enrolled average cost per acre is less than or equal to the enrolled average cost per acre in previous years	Cover 300,000+ acres	100% of planned covered at or below FY 1996 costs	215,273 acres
Cost per acre planning SIP treatments	6.72 29.72	N/A	3.84 45.37

Outcome Analysis: The goal was partially met. These GPRA planned outputs were predicated on higher funding levels than the actual appropriated amounts (from \$26.5 million planned to \$6.5 million actual).

GPRA Figure 12.
Stewardship Incentives Program



Annual Goal B3a1. In FY 1997 the goal of the Urban and Community Forestry program is to provide technical and financial assistance to communities equal to or greater (provided funding level is greater than FY 1996) than the level of support provided in FY 1996.

Performance Indicators	Planned GPRA	Benchmark	Accomplishments
Number of technical assists to communities	Provide 23,000+ technical assists	100% of planned	1/
Numbers of communities assisted	8,079	N/A	11,675
Number of communities having municipal plans that include green infrastructure elements	Complete 1,700	Increase FY 1996 (1,400 communities) by at least 20%	2,608
Number of communities with tree ordinances	N/A	N/A	2,608 2/

1/ During FY 1997 the indicator was changed to "numbers of communities assisted." No data was collected for number of technical assists.

2/ FY 1997 was the first time data was collected for this indicator.

Outcome Analysis: The goal was successfully achieved. The Performance Measurement Accountability System (PMAS), set in place in FY 1997, allows managers to account for the numbers of communities participating in the program at various levels of sophistication. The accomplishment of 11,675 communities assisted represents a 44 percent increase over FY 1996. This reflects an increase in funding, as well as the capability of a well-established program infrastructure to meet the needs of the public.

The number of communities having municipal plans reflects an 86 percent increase over FY 1996, well above the benchmark of 20 percent.

STRATEGIC GOAL #2: PROVIDE MULTIPLE BENEFITS FOR PEOPLE WITHIN THE CAPABILITIES OF ECOSYSTEMS

Annual Goal C1a1. Conserving opportunities for cultural and social use while conserving ecosystem sustainability.

Performance Indicators	Planned GPRA	Benchmark	Accomplishments
T&E species delisted or reclassified	No planned accomplishment	Reduction in total T&E species listed	None
Sensitive species downlisted	No planned accomplishment	Reduction in total sensitive species listed	None
Acres of terrestrial/aquatic (lakes) habitat protected	25,300 acres	100% of planned	Data no longer collected
Stream miles of aquatic habitat protected	2,550 miles	100% of planned	Data no longer collected
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced	142,160 acres	100% of planned	Data no longer collected
Hunting, fishing, and NatureWatch activity days	88.3 million activity days	100% of planned	1/
Head months (HM's) of livestock grazing permitted on NFS rangelands will equal or exceed 8.9 million	8.9 million HM's	100% of planned	9.3 million HM's
Percent of seasonal recreation capacity available to standard	60%	100% of planned	2/

1/ FY 1997 data not available.

2/ Due to work implementing the INFRASTRUCTURE data base, this data was not collected in FY 1997.

Outcome analysis: Based on the cumulative effects of the outputs, the annual goal was successfully achieved. The primary focus of the indicators addressing habitat restoration and/or enhancement is to mitigate the impact caused by other resource uses. In FY 1997, the program focused on ecosystem sustainability by minimizing the impact of resource disturbance and conserving opportunities for social use.

Annual Goal C1a2. The public's title and interests in the National Forest System are fairly and effectively protected and managed.

Performance Indicators	Planned GPRA	Benchmark	Accomplishments
Land use activities authorized (non-Rec)	85,200+ permits	100% of planned	85,000 permits
Land use activities administered to standard and terms agreed to	27,970 permits	100% of planned	4,200 permits
Miles of boundary legally and physically identified	945 miles	100% of planned	1,119 miles
Number of landownership adjustments that effectively meet public interest objectives	100 cases	100% of planned	73 cases
Number of forests reporting accurate information on condition and cost to maintain FS infrastructure	80%	100% of planned	1/
Number of opportunities for heritage experiences provided to the public	130	100% of planned	935 new interpretive projects; 1,318 new public outreach efforts

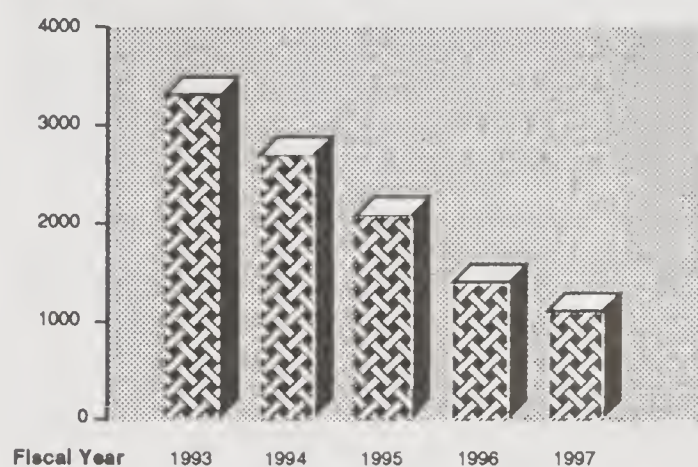
1/ Data not collected

Outcome Analysis: This goal was not met because the special use permits are expiring under their own terms and are not being renewed, even though private or commercial use continues. Legal and regulatory requirements require extensive analytical work and justification to renew permits. Reductions in the program funding and FTE's over the past several years have required the use of untrained and inexperienced staff, preventing the needed action to reauthorize the use.

Former permitholders are using Government land and facilities without authorization or payment as required by OMB Circular A-25 and FLPMA. Expired permits for a single private activity on one national forest alone is resulting in a loss to the Treasury of over \$150,000 annually.

Since 1992, the Forest Service has reported as a Material Management Control Weakness under the Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act and OMB Circular A-123, that certain activities under the Real Estate Management Program violate regulations, agency policy, and the law.

GPRA Figure 13.
National Forest System Boundaries
Surveyed 1/



1/ Includes all funding sources.

Annual Goal C3_1. Provide technical assists and/or applied studies in urban and community waste wood utilization, wood recycling technology, and value-added wood products utilization. Develop publications and articles and make technical presentations. Provide technical assistance to Wood in Transportation and Rural Community Assistance program efforts.

Performance Indicators	Planned GPRA	Benchmark	Accomplishments
Number of technical assists/studies in urban and community wood utilization/recycling technology	150 or more	100% of planned	167
Number of publications/articles	Complete 15	100% of planned	N/A
Number of technical presentations at workshops or symposia	20	100% of planned	N/A
Number of technical assists to WIT and RCA programs	175	100% of planned	223

Outcome Analysis: The goal was achieved. In addition, 310,000 cubic feet of increased volume were recovered through better processing techniques, and 155,000 cubic feet of underutilized species were processed and marketed. Businesses started, expanded, or retained a total of 117 jobs during FY 1997 as a result of FPC&R assistance. The number of publications and/or articles completed was not collected because the indicator was changed to reflect the number of articles and presentations disseminated. This change was made to reflect technology transfer rather than research and development. In FY 1997, FPC&R disseminated 16,429 copies of technical papers and other literature and recorded 16,880 hits on the technology marketing unit home page.

Annual Goal C4a1. Meet or exceed the level of commitments in the previous year's rural community assistance efforts to help rural community action teams or groups in developing and implementing their long-term goals and objectives. Continue to implement the President's Plan for the Pacific Northwest and northern California.

Performance Indicators	Planned GPRA	Benchmark	Accomplishments
Rural communities assisted: a) total b) new	Assist 200 new communities	1,200 cumulative	2,205 304
Minority/tribes/low-income communities assisted	130	100% of planned	132
Projects: a) completed b) ongoing	Complete 300 new projects	1,000 cumulative	575 1,930
Communities strategic plans 1/ (plans in progress)	N/A		538
Communities using out-come measures 2/	N/A		151

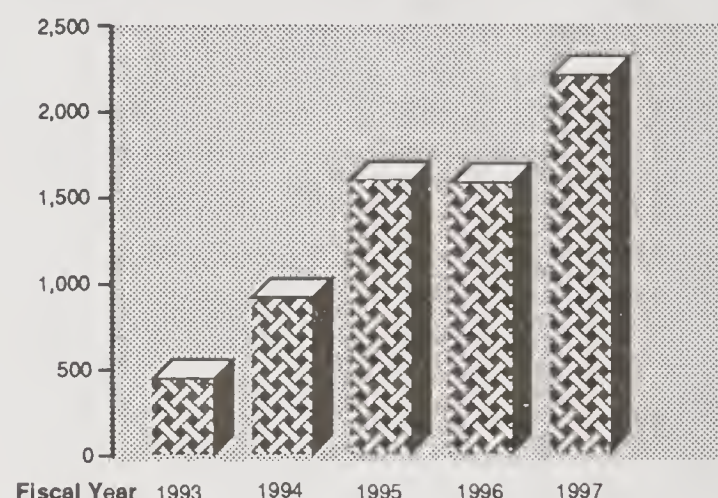
1/ New performance indicator added in FY 1996 Report and was inadvertently left out of FY 1997 planning document.
2/ New performance indicator added during FY 1997.

Outcome Analysis: The goal was achieved. The focus on strategic planning as the basis for long-term progress in achieving sustainable development continued at a steady pace. In addition, the agency initiated a "community-based outcome measures" process and methodology to build the capacity of rural communities to monitor and evaluate progress towards their long-term goals. Over 150 communities have developed indicators to track outcomes in one or more of the following categories:

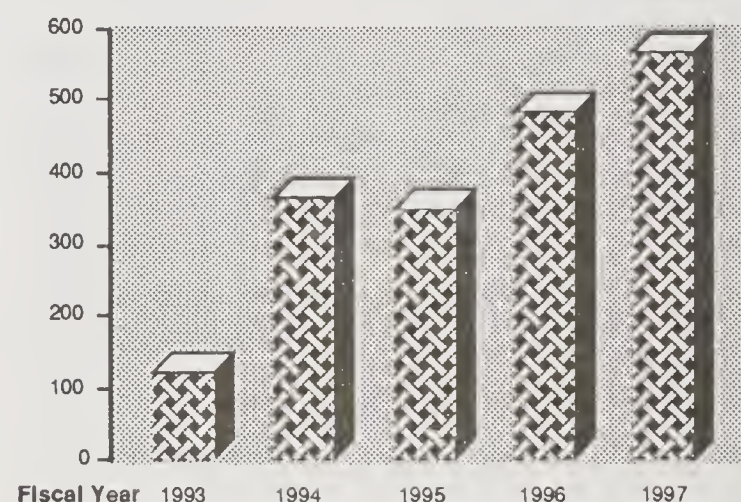
- Increased use of the skills, knowledge, and ability of local people;
- Improved community initiative, responsibility, and adaptability;
- Strengthened relationships and communications;
- Sustainable, healthy ecosystems with multiple community benefits; and
- Appropriately diverse and healthy economies.

Within a few short years, this methodology will allow the agency to determine trends and outcomes related to the progress of rural communities in managing change and becoming self-sufficient.

GPRA Figure 14.
Number of Rural Communities Assisted



GPRA Figure 15.
Number of Projects Completed



Annual Goal C4a2. Within the context of the Wood in Transportation Program, complete demonstrations of modern timber bridge technology in commercial applications and special projects advancing the wood in transportation concept and focusing on underutilized and/or local tree species. (Commercial value stimulates interest in and provides market-based incentives for management among private landowners.)

Performance Indicator	Planned GPRA	Benchmark	Accomplishment
Number of demonstrations of modern timber bridge technology and special projects advancing wood in transportation for underutilized and/or local tree species	40 demonstrations	100% of planned	6

Outcome Analysis: The annual goal was not achieved. The planned accomplishment level was based on a higher budget; however, funding for this program was reduced approximately 75 percent. Even with limited funding, 57,000 publications and

12,000 Internet hits transferred information to users, and 144 technical assists were provided.

STRATEGIC GOAL #3: ENSURE ORGANIZATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS

Annual Goal D1_1. The Forest Service provides leadership and direction in becoming a multicultural organization in accordance with the vision set forth in "Toward a Multicultural Organization" and related task force reports and recommendations.

Performance Indicators	Planned GPRA	Benchmark	Accomplishments
Proportion of employees in underrepresented groups increases	Net gain compared to FY 1996	Gain achieved	Decrease from 48.7% in FY 1996, to 48.5% in FY 1997
Increase in the number of women or minority employees and people with disabilities in leadership positions	Increase compared to FY 1996	Increase achieved	Increased from 25.9% in FY 1996 to 28.1% in FY 1997, for GS-14 and above, including SES
Increase in the percent of favorable responses to the Continuous Improvement Process (CIP) dimension on multicultural organization	Upward trend in favorable responses to CIP Survey compared to FY 1996	Increase achieved	Reliable baseline data was gathered in FY 1997 to measure changes in employee satisfaction with the work environment in FY 1998

Outcome Analysis: In FY 1997 the Forest Service conducted the CIP employee survey to assess organizational effectiveness in key areas related to the work environment. The FY 1997 questionnaire was given to 38,318 employees agencywide. The number of questionnaires returned was 21,508, or 56 percent. This is the first year that reliable baseline data and information were gathered from which future changes will be tracked over time, using subsequent surveys. The 1998 survey will provide data needed to measure progress toward these goals.

GPRA Figure 16.
Composition of the Agency's Work Force

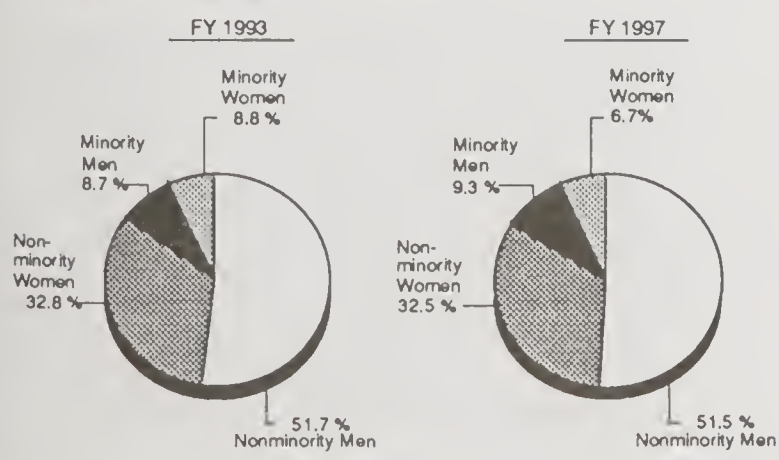


Table A.

Fiscal Year	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Nonminority men	51.7%	50.9%	51.0%	51.4%	51.5%
Nonminority women	32.8%	33.2%	32.9%	32.7%	32.5%
Minority men	8.7%	8.9%	9.3%	9.2%	9.3%
Minority women	6.8%	7.0%	6.9%	6.8%	6.7%
Permanent work force	34,942	31,536	31,135	30,519	29,699

Source: USDA DN-714 Report; includes Cooperative Education Students and other seasonal appointments.

Annual Goal D1_2. The Forest Service employees receive adequate training to effectively carry out the agency mission.

Performance Indicators	Planned GPRA	Benchmark	Accomplishments
There is a percentage increase in favorable responses to the Continuous Improvement Process dimension on employee development when compared to FY 1996 results	Increase from FY 1996	Increase observed	Data not available
There is an increase in the number of employees receiving training and in the number of hours of training provided when compared with FY 1996	Increase from FY 1996	Increase observed	Data not available

Outcome Analysis: The best measurement of success of hiring, placement, and training is the degree to which the agency accomplishes its overall program mission, objectives, and targets. This entire report describes our ability to meet program targets, and thereby demonstrates organizational effectiveness and employee competency.

The agency plans to analyze the effectiveness of employee development programs, but the development of an automated tracking system, Training Integrated Personnel System (TIPS), is not complete due to a delay in transitioning to the IBM computer system. We project that TIPS will be operational in FY 1999, and at that time we will be able to collect baseline data, conduct needs analyses, and determine the overall cost and effectiveness of employee development programs.

Annual Goal D2_1. Provide technical skill development training and applications to effectively implement ecosystem management.

Performance Indicator	Planned GPRA	Benchmark	Accomplishment
Monitor development and implementation of training and certification program as part of the management review process to provide skills identified as needed in FY 1997	Monitor skill tracking & needs management process	Activities conducted to monitor process; training sessions provided; participants certified	Completed as planned

Outcome Analysis: Basic training in implementing ecosystem management was provided to all forests through a CD-ROM package. Interactive CD players were provided to all forests for on-site capability. Various courses were offered throughout the agency, such as Community-Based Partnerships and Ecosystems For a Healthy Environment.

Annual Goal D2_2. Implement Meaningful Measures Process.

Performance Indicators	Planned GPRA	Benchmark	Accomplishments
Number of constructed feature types included in the Meaningful Measures Process (MPP)	All construction feature types included in the MPP	All in compliance	1/
Percent of units using MPP	100%	All units using MPP	100%

1/ Data not yet available

Outcome Analysis: The annual goal planned for FY 1997 was achieved. Meaningful Measures for Quality Recreation Management is a recreation management concept that sets standards of quality for all aspects of the recreation program (facilities, sites, areas, etc.), determines realistic costs, helps to prioritize work, assists in budget allocation, and sets the stage for effective monitoring of results. The number of constructed feature types included in the Meaningful Measures Process (MMP) will not be available until all units have fully implemented the MMP. All units are using the MMP, however full implementation is not planned until the end of FY 1998. The MMP refinement and implementation at the forest level continues while other components are intended to be completed in FY 1998. FY 1999 will be the first year of full implementation.

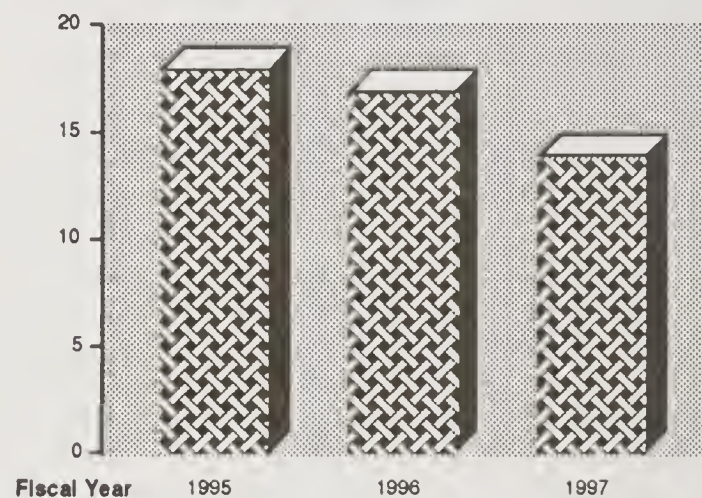
Annual Goal D3b1. Continue national management and oversight in the investigation of civil and criminal activities and internal and whistleblower complaints related to the National Forest System.

Performance Indicators	Planned GPRA	Benchmark	Accomplishments
Provide resources and resource coordination through the WO to the field	15-20 cases (estimated)	100% compliance	2
Maintain tracking, oversight, monitoring, and investigating of all whistleblower and internal complaints	15 internal; less than 127 whistleblower complaints	Less than 20 cases; reduce whistleblower complaints trend by 10%	14 internal; 150 whistleblower
All investigations will be entered into the Interim Case Tracking System	Maintain Case Tracking System	System is up to date	100% up to date

Outcome Analysis: The goal was achieved. However, the Washington Office (WO) has responsibilities for oversight of national investigations, and it is not practical to track every type of assistance provided to the field. Thus, this indicator will no longer be included. The WO maintains oversight of all internal and whistleblower investigations successfully; this is an excellent indicator of centralized management. The Case Tracking System has been fully implemented in all regions and provides updated information to WO managers.

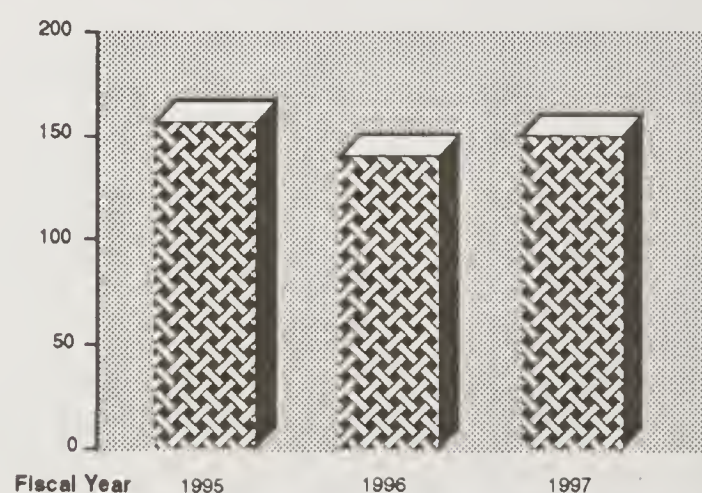
GPRA Figure 17.

Internal Complaints



GPRA Figure 18.

Whistleblower Complaints



Annual Goal D3b2. Continue integration of the LE&I organization within the Forest Service.

Performance Indicators	Planned GPRA	Benchmark	Accomplishments
Continue implementing actions that were developed by the core team and Chief at the March 1994 meeting	Three actions in progress or completed	Documentation of actions is available	2 completed
The LE&I organization complements agency reorganization by implementing the personnel and fleet contracts	Implement personnel and fleet contracts for LE&I	Both contracts implemented	Neither implemented
Conduct regional management reviews to ensure compliance with the law, regulation, and staff effectiveness	Complete at least two reviews	Two or more reviews completed	One partial review completed

Outcome Analysis: The annual goal was accomplished. Two of the three actions developed in 1994 have been completed; the third (release of the GS 11/12 Supervisory Law Enforcement Officer position description) has been put on hold. The "contracting in" concept was not implemented due to excessive cost and improved regional support services; this concept will not be pursued any further. Due to budget reductions, only a financial review was conducted at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.

Annual Goal D3b3. Continue to evaluate test sites and begin full implementation of the first permanent phase for the Law Enforcement Case Management System (LECMS) to meet the Uniform Crime Reporting requirements as mandated by Congress.

Performance Indicators	Planned GPRA	Benchmark	Accomplishments
Complete Request Determination Study to select permanent sites for installation of system	Complete study and evaluate locations and test sites	Complete evaluation and select at least two sites	None selected
Provide the FBI with the required information	Produce reports and submit them to the FBI	Reports submitted on time for FBI to complete report	N/A
Generate planned and unplanned reports requested by internal and external sources	30 requests (estimated)	Fulfill all requests; will track request statistics	N/A

Outcome Analysis: The feasibility study, which was to be completed prior to the selection of test sites and reporting of information, requires additional analysis. The goal was not fully accomplished but significant progress was made.

Annual Goal D4a1. Create/maintain State conservation education plans that further overall environmental education goals of each State.

Performance Indicators	Planned GPRA	Benchmark	Accomplishments
No. of State-level conservation plans completed	45 plans	Plans for all States	45 plans
No. people educated directly on ecosystems/natural resources	200,000 people	100% planned	2,376,271 people
No. educators trained to teach about ecosystems/natural resources	10,000 teachers	100% planned	118,256 teachers

Outcome Analysis: The annual goal was accomplished. More people were reached than planned because cooperation with States, partners, and stakeholders has strengthened outreach. Program achievements rely upon significant financial and professional input from educators, the private sector, and other partnerships. The demand for natural resource education programs exceeds current program capability.

Annual Goal: D5_1. Policy analysis in key theme areas (green trade, sustainable forest management, criteria and indicators); host international visitors; provide opportunities for FS staff training through cooperative exchange.

Performance Indicators	Planned GPRA	Benchmark	Accomplishments
Forest Service meets obligations to host international visitors and dignitaries.	400 visitors hosted in WO	All international visitors hosted	1,186 person-days of visitor time logged
International policy assistance provided by the FS is cited by partners and provides input to key decisions.	Provide policy	Policy for key decisions is available	Achieved
Staff gain experience from exchanges that can utilize and make their work more effective and enjoyable.	Person-years (PY) of exchanges gained	Key staff gain experience	About 80% of the 119 PY of international assistance was provided by FS personnel

Outcome Analysis: Forest Service participation in international activities is continuing to enhance appreciation of the globalization of forest and rangeland management issues. Forest Service management decisions frequently address the international context of domestic forest management issues and lessons that can be learned from them. Forest and rangeland resources are enhanced through collaboration with governments on common forest management problems.

Annual Goal: D6_1. The Forest Service makes progress in building an innovative, creative, people-oriented work environment as evidenced through the results of the Continuous Improvement Process (CIP) survey.

Performance Indicator	Planned GPRA	Benchmark	Accomplishment
The results of the FS's all-employee CIP survey show an overall increase in employee satisfaction with the work environment	Increased employee satisfaction with the work environment when compared to FY 1996	Results show increased satisfaction	Reliable baseline data gathered to measure FY 1998 changes in employee satisfaction

Outcome Analysis: In FY 1997 the Forest Service conducted the CIP employee survey to assess organizational effectiveness in key areas related to the work environment. The survey questionnaire was given to 38,318 employees agencywide, with 21,508 returned. This is the first year that reliable baseline data and information were gathered to assess improvements over time. The 1998 survey will provide data to measure accomplishments against the 1997 baseline information. The GPRA strategic goal for this indicator results in a delay of 1 year, necessary in order to have credible survey data.

Annual Goal: D8a1. Continued implementation of Project 615 (Strategy 6) and data and applications migration (Strategy 4).

Performance Indicators	Planned GPRA	Benchmark	Accomplishments
Number of fully operational migrated systems in the Project 615 environment	150 fully operational systems	100% of planned	Assessment of 490 mission-critical applications were completed. Migration and year 2000 compliance status: Fully operational on IBM: 15 Fully compliant (DG/IBM): 34 Being repaired: 320 Being retired: 98 New under development: 38 Completion target: Feb. 1999
Capabilities for public access to the agency's information	The public has access to agency information	Public can access information	Information in the FS homepage is available on Internet: E-FOIA on homepage FS manuals, handbooks, forms
Establish two centers of excellence (COE's) 1) National Information Mgt. Repository COE 2) Geographic Information Systems (GIS)	Establish centers of excellence	Centers established	The two COE's have been established and are operational
Establish a prototype national natural resource inventory data base	Establish prototype	Prototype established	Development for ECIMIS prototype has been accomplished
Develop a GIS model that standardizes attribute data characteristics, levels, and file contents and structures	20% completed	100% of planned	Implementation of Metadata Tracking Vehicle II (MTV II) is 90% completed
Create integrated applications and data bases for FS Business Systems	Integrated applications and data bases are operational	Operational applications and data bases	175 data bases are being integrated into 6 systems. Most of the 175 systems will be retired or replaced by 1999, and composed of 60+ business-oriented applications

Outcome Analysis: All planned goals were accomplished. Plans are in place to "migrate" all existing systems to the IBM. The IBM and the telecommunication systems provide the technology infrastructure to meet our goal to have an integrated information environment. This environment enhances organizational effectiveness by providing the ability to handle spatial data, run improved administrative processes, and provide broad access to other governmental entities and the public.

This agency is implementing an integrated user interface using "browsers" to access information through the Internet, Intranet and Extranet. More information is becoming available via "Web technologies."

This agency is moving toward the centralization of telecommunications and application management, which improves our ability to manage the investments made in these areas.

The Forest Service is “sharing” opportunities in different arenas. This involves sharing IRM people resources, technology, and telecommunications facilities such as networks, applications, contracts, data, information, and radio systems across agency boundaries. To ensure consistency we are setting standard policies and processes.

Annual Goal D10a1. Assure that quality financial information is available in a timely and user-friendly manner and is integrated into the agency decisionmaking process. The budget decisionmaking process is driven by timely and accurate financial and resource information.

Performance Indicators	Planned GPRA	Benchmark	Accomplishments
Action items completed from the 5-year CFO Plan to improve financial systems on schedule	Complete action items	Action items completed	Action items completed
Credible and reliable financial information as measured by an improved auditor's opinion of financial statements	Receive an unqualified opinion on FY 1997 agency financial review	Auditor's opinion received	OIG issued progress report noting significant progress in cleanup of invalid accounting and in accounts maintenance
Training needs analysis is completed	Training needs analysis implementation is on schedule	Needs analysis completed	Analysis completed

Outcome Analysis: The annual goal was partially accomplished. In 1997, the Office of the Inspector General (OIG), provided consulting services in the form of reviews of financial management transactions processed by national forests. These reviews analyzed the problems indicated in the 1995 Financial Statement Audit. In progress reports issued by the OIG, the Forest Service was noted as making significant progress in cleaning up invalid accounting data and accounts maintenance.

A Forest Service Financial Health Desk Guide was developed, issued, and distributed to field offices in May 1997. The guide is focused on improving and maintaining financial accountability in management, accounts payable, accounts receivable and revenues, cash and unexpended appropriations, personal property, real property, and reimbursements. Each Region and Station developed an Action Plan to execute and monitor the work to be done.

An effort was initiated in 1997 to develop core competencies for financial managers. The Training Needs Analysis is the basis for the financial core competencies.



Scientist studying growth process.

USDA, Forest Service

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Table 1--Summary of National Forest System accomplishments compared to funded output levels and 5-year average--fiscal year 1997

Resource area	Activity	Units 1/	1997 Funded	1997 Actual 2/	1997 Actual to Funded	1996 Actual 2/	1996 Actual to 1997 Actual	1993-97 average accomp.
Resource Recreation	Visitor use	MM RVD's 3/ MM Visits 3/ MM acres				341.2 859.3 34.7		262.4 34.7
Wilderness Wildlife & fish	Management Habitat restored/enhanced			34.7	N/A		100	
	Appropriated funds	M acres	173,770.0	338.8	0	166.6	49	218.8
	K-V funds 4/	M acres	0.0	312.9	N/A	168.5	54	219.9
	Habitat improvement							
	Appropriated funds	Structures	4,909.0	6,351.0	129	5,689.3	90	10,771.6
	K-V funds	Structures	0.0	32,954.0	N/A	25,288.0	77	25,873.2
	Strm. Habitat restored/enhanced 5/							
	Appropriated funds	Miles	636.0	2,006.0	315	1,881.5	94	1,781.0
	K-V funds	Miles	0.0	729.0	N/A	488.9	67	
Range	Forage improvement							
	Appropriated funds	M acres	34.6	36.9	107	41.7	113	46.5
	K-V funds	M acres	0.0	12.5	N/A	8.3	66	
	Forage improvement							
	Appropriated funds	Structures	1,323.0	1,718.0	130	2,144.5	125	2,092.6
	K-V funds	Structures	0.0	328.0	N/A	271.0	83	367.4
Forest Management	Sales offering							
	Reforestation 6/	B bd. ft.	4.3	4.0	93	4.0	100	4.0
	Appropriated funds							
	K-V funds	M acres	106.3	128.1	121	129.9	101	139.5
	Timber stand improvement	M acres	0.0	193.4	N/A	227.6	118	250.7
	Appropriated funds							
	K-V funds	M acres	80.3	118.9	148	130.4	110	138.3
Soil & water	Resource improvements	M acres	0.0	139.0	N/A	128.4	92	139.4
	Appropriated funds							
	K-V funds	M acres	25.3	46.1	182	25.4	55	31.2
Minerals	Bonded non-energy ops. 5/	M acres	0.0	17.5	N/A	9.1	52	11.6
	Energy operations 5/	Ops. processed	1,487.0	961.0	65	1,744.0	181	2,678.7
		Ops. processed	386.0	455.0	118	493.0	108	646.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1--Summary of National Forest System accomplishments compared to funded output levels and 5-year average--fiscal year 1997--
Continued

Resource area	Activity	Units 1/	1997 Funded	1997 Actual 2/	1997 Actual to Funded	1996 Actual 2/	1996 Actual to 1997 Actual	1993-97 average accomp.
Support	Trail construction/reconstruction	Miles	0.0	1,673.7	N/A	1,695.8	101	1,919.7
	Road construction							
	Appropriated funds							
	Construction	Miles	0.0	8.2	N/A	16.7	204	23.6
	Reconstruction	Miles	0.0	384.3	N/A	486.7	127	416.0
	Purchaser credit							
	Construction 7/	Miles	0.0	391.6	N/A	446.2	114	509.8
	Reconstruction 7/	Miles	0.0	3,209.6	N/A	2,366.7	74	2,265.0
	Fuel management							
	Appropriated funds	M acres	816.1	887.1	109	599.5	68	559.1
	Brush disposal funds	M acres	0.0	131.3	N/A	165.8	126	190.1
	Land acquired							
	Purchase and donation	M acres	86.9	103.0	119	56.3	55	87.0
	Exchanges	M acres	277.3	244.2	88	65.8	27	113.2
	Landline location	Miles	799.0	1,117.0	140	1,424.0	127	2,073.8

1/ M = thousand, MM = million, B = billion, RVD = recreation visitor day.

2/ Does not include accomplishments from contributed funding sources.

3/ Data not available for FY 1997.

4/ K-V = Knutson Vandenberg Act.

5/ New indicator in FY 1995. Average is based on 3 years of accomplishments.

6/ Includes natural regeneration without site preparation.

7/ Includes miles turned back to the Forest Service for construction or reconstruction (purchaser election program).

Table 2--National Forest System funding--fiscal years 1993-97

	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993
	<i>1,000 dollars actual</i>				
Ecosystem Planning, Inventory, and Monitoring 1/	130,088	130,088	149,732		
Minerals and geology management	35,767	35,017	38,932	33,017	34,812
Real estate management	43,047	43,047	45,621	34,880	36,024
Landline location	14,006	14,006	15,945	28,783	30,873
Maintenance of facilities	23,008	23,008	26,304	26,476	26,495
Law enforcement operations	59,637	59,637	63,516	55,130	15,479
Forest road maintenance	81,019	81,019	83,784	79,180	81,936
Timber sales management	196,000	188,641	108,555	184,606	219,033
Forestland vegetation management 2/	86,168	82,138 3/	84,907	62,339	92,306
Recreation use	211,151	211,151	220,136	224,522	229,742
Wildlife and fish habitat management	85,811	85,561	93,182	121,130	116,364
Rangeland management	38,012	27,012	18,473	44,127	44,443
Soil, water and air management	42,114	42,014	48,282	77,984	72,325
Subtotal	1,045,828	892,251	847,637	972,174	999,832
General Administration (subtotal)	259,353	263,698	296,982	298,174	305,941
Preparedness and fire use	319,315	295,315	160,010	190,108	189,163
Suppression operations	510,701	90,170	225,628	190,222	185,411
Emergency contingency	0	100,000			
Subtotal	830,016	485,485	385,638	380,330	374,574
Youth Conservation Corps (subtotal) 4/	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)
Construction	59,974	46,029	61,588	94,437	83,868
Construction of facilities 5/	115,000	114,951	98,185	97,345	140,586
Forest road and trail construction 6/	0	-	32,448	32,310	27,233
Forest trail construction	32,895	60,800	(50,000)	(60,000)	(110,669)
Emergency supplemental	(36,854)	(41,291)	0	0	(2,750)
Forest roads purchaser construction 7/	0	0	0	0	
Transfer to salvage	0	0	0	20,000	
Watershed restoration	0	0			
Subtotal	207,869	221,780	192,221	244,092	248,937

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2--National Forest System funding--fiscal years 1993-97--Continued

	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993
	1,000 dollars actual				
Land acquisition					
Acquisition of lands for National Forests, special acts	40,575	39,392	63,873	64,250	62,412
Acquisition of lands to complete land exchange	1,048	1,069	1,247	1,212	1,180
Gifts, donations and bequests	364	341	794	203	151
Range betterment	55	87	4	96	5
Permanent appropriations	3,453	4,647	1,149	4,600	4,647
Trust funds	484,868	512,001 8/	506,289	542,774	539,240
	206,703	205,597 9/	222,953	298,404	310,191
Total	3,080,132	2,626,348	2,518,787	2,806,309	2,847,110

1/ Ecosystem Planning, Inventory, and Monitoring was introduced as a budget line item in FY 1995.

2/ Includes reforestation trust fund dollars.

3/ Number has been revised from that published in the FY 1996 Report of the Forest Service to include reforestation trust fund dollars.

4/ Appropriations Act required minimum level of funding from National Forest funds; amounts not included in totals.

1992 - operated a \$2.5 million program from available funds.

1993 - operated a \$2.1 million program from available funds.

1994 - operated a \$1.7 million program from available funds.

1995 - operated a \$1.3 million program from available funds.

1996 - operated a \$1.2 million program from available funds.

1997 - operated a \$1.8 million Program from available funds.

5/ Excludes construction of research facilities.

6/ In FY 1996, road and trail construction EBL's were combined.

7/ This account was taken off budget in 1982. For comparison, the amounts are shown as non-add items.

8/ Number has been revised from that published in the FY 1996 Report of the Forest Service to include Payments to States.

9/ Number has been revised from that published in the FY 1996 Report of the Forest Service to reflect program level funding.

Table 3—National Forest System lands administered by the Forest Service as of September 30, 1997

State, Commonwealth, or Territory	National forests, purchase units, research areas, and other areas	National grasslands	Land utilization projects	Total	National Wilderness Preservation System 1/ Acres
		Acres			
Alabama	664,849	0	40	664,889	32,167
Alaska	21,969,321	0	0	21,969,321	5,752,298
Arizona	11,251,701	0	0	11,251,701	1,345,008
Arkansas	2,576,852	0	0	2,576,852	116,578
California	20,628,717	18,425	0	20,647,142	4,432,634
Colorado	13,879,728	628,380	0	14,508,108	3,147,101
Connecticut	24	0	0	24	0
Florida	1,147,246	0	0	1,147,246	74,495
Georgia	864,942	0	0	864,942	114,537
Hawaii	1	0	0	1	0
Idaho	20,413,018	47,756	0	20,460,774	3,961,578
Illinois	277,506	0	0	277,506	25,638
Indiana	195,625	0	0	195,625	12,945
Kansas	0	108,175	0	108,175	0
Kentucky	693,126	0	0	693,126	16,779
Louisiana	604,138	0	0	604,138	8,679
Maine	53,040	0	0	53,040	12,000
Michigan	2,856,060	0	959	2,857,019	91,891
Minnesota	2,837,488	0	0	2,837,488	809,772
Mississippi	1,158,172	0	0	1,158,172	6,046
Missouri	1,494,217	0	0	1,494,217	63,198
Montana	16,877,005	0	0	16,877,005	3,371,881
Nebraska	257,653	94,480	0	352,133	7,794
Nevada	5,823,676	0	0	5,823,676	787,085
New Hampshire	724,740	0	0	724,740	102,932
New Mexico	9,190,278	136,417	240	9,326,935	1,388,262
New York	16,068	0	0	16,068	0
North Carolina	1,243,520	0	0	1,243,520	102,634
North Dakota	743	1,105,009	0	1,105,752	0
Ohio	227,187	0	0	227,187	0
Oklahoma	345,925	46,286	0	392,211	14,543
Oregon	15,543,987	111,508	856	15,656,351	2,072,494
Pennsylvania	513,264	0	0	513,264	8,938
Puerto Rico	27,831	0	0	27,831	0
South Carolina	612,390	0	0	612,390	16,671
South Dakota	1,144,990	868,134	0	2,013,124	9,826
Tennessee	634,073	0	0	634,073	66,349
Texas	637,363	117,620	0	754,983	38,483
Utah	8,112,730	0	0	8,112,730	773,818
Vermont	366,406	0	0	366,406	59,421
Virgin Islands	147	0	0	147	0
Virginia	1,656,986	0	0	1,656,986	87,064
Washington	9,176,333	0	738	9,177,071	2,572,977
West Virginia	1,032,625	0	0	1,032,625	80,852
Wisconsin	1,521,104	0	0	1,521,104	42,294
Wyoming	8,688,151	559,591	0	9,247,742	3,111,232
	187,940,946	3,841,781	2,833	191,785,560	34,738,894

1/ Includes all changes to the Wilderness Preservation System through the 105th Congress.

Table 4--Miles of landline location by region--fiscal year 1997 1/

Region	Total miles boundary	Miles Surveyed 1997	Miles Surveyed To Date	Maintained 1997
Northern (R-1)	27,725	216	9,700	168
Rocky Mountain (R-2)	48,850	138	8,787	97
Southwestern (R-3)	18,053	66	5,836	23
Intermountain (R-4)	20,960	141	5,122	20
Pacific Southwest (R-5)	26,700	106	12,719	78
Pacific Northwest (R-6)	25,627	99	16,573	205
Southern (R-8)	41,234	106	36,899	2,443
Eastern (R-9)	42,071	199	12,990	156
Alaska (R-10)	2,602	48	1,843	20
Total	253,822	1,119	110,469	3,210

1/ Totals Include accomplishment from the NFLL appropriation, all contributing benefiting functions, and cooperative and cost sharing activities.

Table 5--Land acquisition and exchange--fiscal years 1996 and 1997

	1997 Acres	1996 Acres
Purchase	103,023	56,333
Exchange	244,178	65,848

Table 6--Wildlife and fish habitat restoration and enhancement by region--fiscal year 1997 1/

Region	Wildlife	Inland fish	Anadromous fish	Threatened, endangered & sensitive species	Total
Northern (R-1)					
Terrestrial acres restored/enhanced	11,994	N/A	N/A	4,664	16,658
Lake acres restored/enhanced	N/A	85	0	10	95
Stream miles restored/enhanced	N/A	125	30	22	177
Structures	66	N/A	N/A	124	190
Rocky Mountain (R-2)					
Terrestrial acres restored/enhanced	18,804	N/A	N/A	3,165	21,969
Lake acres restored/enhanced	N/A	20	0	1	21
Stream miles restored/enhanced	N/A	35	0	16	51
Structures	137	N/A	N/A	25	162
Southwestern (R-3)					
Terrestrial acres restored/enhanced	15,454	N/A	N/A	4,666	20,120
Lake acres restored/enhanced	N/A	185	0	20	205
Stream miles restored/enhanced	N/A	26	0	20	46
Structures	230	N/A	N/A	90	320
Intermountain (R-4)					
Terrestrial acres restored/enhanced	88,490	N/A	N/A	53,564	142,054
Lake acres restored/enhanced	N/A	53	10	68	131
Stream miles restored/enhanced	N/A	189	330	34	553
Structures	132	N/A	N/A	198	330
Pacific Southwest (R-5)					
Terrestrial acres restored/enhanced	9,218	N/A	N/A	1,083	10,301
Lake acres restored/enhanced	N/A	363	0	18	381
Stream miles restored/enhanced	N/A	119	148	26	293
Structures	422	N/A	N/A	108	530
Pacific Northwest (R-6)					
Terrestrial acres restored/enhanced	17,397	N/A	N/A	939	18,336
Lake acres restored/enhanced	N/A	54	1	1	56
Stream miles restored/enhanced	N/A	75	169	25	269
Structures	839	N/A	N/A	423	1,262
Southern (R-8)					
Terrestrial acres restored/enhanced	29,892	N/A	N/A	45,501	75,393
Lake acres restored/enhanced	N/A	2,543	0	0	2,543
Stream miles restored/enhanced	N/A	95	0	10	105
Structures	800	N/A	N/A	735	1,535
Eastern (R-9)					
Terrestrial acres restored/enhanced	14,129	N/A	N/A	8,698	22,827
Lake acres restored/enhanced	N/A	2,951	0	0	2,951
Stream miles restored/enhanced	N/A	280	163	8	451
Structures	818	N/A	N/A	1,209	2,027
Alaska (R-10)					
Terrestrial acres restored/enhanced	689	N/A	N/A	0	689
Lake acres restored/enhanced	N/A	377	3,702	0	4,079
Stream miles restored/enhanced	N/A	6	60	0	66
Structures	0	N/A	N/A	0	0
Total					
Terrestrial acres restored/enhanced	206,067	0	0	122,280	328,347 2/
Lake acres restored/enhanced	0	6,631	3,713	118	10,462 3/
Stream miles restored/enhanced	0	950	900	161	2,011 4/
Structures	3,444	0	0	2,912	6,356 5/

1/ Includes activities accomplished with appropriated funds.

2/ In addition, 310,282 terrestrial acres were restored or enhanced with contributed, K-V, or other funds.

3/ In addition, 2,732 lake acres were restored or enhanced with contributed, K-V, or other funds.

4/ In addition, 729 stream miles were restored or enhanced with contributed, K-V, or other funds.

5/ In addition, 32,954 structures were completed with contributed, K-V, or other funds.

Table 7--Total recreation visits on National Forest System lands by State--fiscal years 1993-97

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 2/	1997 1/	1996	1995	1994	1993
<i>1,000 Visits 3/</i>					
Alabama		1,406.0	1,242.9	1,277.3	1,337.1
Alaska		17,181.0	10,648.2	12,912.9	9,088.0
Arizona		72,044.0	72,196.9	80,471.8	81,609.1
Arkansas		5,909.0	5,448.8	5,260.3	5,314.2
California		195,880.0	181,032.6	178,676.2	177,047.3
Colorado		60,488.1 4/	60,488.1	62,741.5	49,684.5
Florida		8,878.0	9,472.0	9,472.3	9,371.1
Georgia		8,332.0	8,768.4	8,456.1	8,511.8
Idaho		23,201.0	22,252.6	21,526.7	19,795.1
Illinois		1,034.0	985.0	985.0	980.0
Indiana		525.0	510.0	230.0	664.0
Kansas		184.0	181.3	180.0	28.0
Kentucky		5,670.0	5,590.7	5,380.4	5,269.7
Louisiana		1,748.0	1,737.1	1,951.8	1,828.1
Maine		1,000.0	1,000.0	397.3	397.3
Michigan		9,997.0	8,943.6	9,317.0	9,469.9
Minnesota		12,833.0	8,896.9	8,743.8	5,079.9
Mississippi		3,827.0	2,632.2	2,517.0	2,318.5
Missouri		7,299.0	6,467.6	6,041.6	5,758.0
Montana		31,836.0	30,820.8	27,106.4	21,808.0
Nebraska		528.0	618.3	766.8	932.5
Nevada		21,423.0	24,169.0	22,867.3	23,504.0
New Hampshire		5,500.0	5,500.0	11,347.0	11,347.0
New Mexico		12,644.0	12,685.5	12,438.5	6,052.4
New York		19.0	51.7	17.2	17.5
North Carolina		20,935.0	19,905.8	18,043.8	18,127.3
North Dakota		387.0	385.0	375.0	415.0
Ohio		900.0	900.0	1,000.0	679.5
Oklahoma		1,868.0	1,790.3	1,799.6	1,763.3
Oregon		97,465.7 5/	97,465.7	97,465.7	73,072.8
Pennsylvania		13,837.0	14,795.5	11,630.0	11,981.0
Puerto Rico		630.0	700.0	963.5	963.5
South Carolina		2,532.0	2,549.4	2,519.8	2,499.0
South Dakota		6,173.0	6,022.3	6,082.4	4,927.2
Tennessee		9,911.0	9,504.6	8,875.8	8,870.7
Texas		3,712.0	3,852.8	3,715.9	3,285.3
Utah		44,105.0	43,554.5	46,178.5	34,314.8
Vermont		2,699.0	2,698.0	3,434.7	3,429.2
Virginia		18,755.0	17,862.4	17,861.4	17,465.3
Washington		97,456.0 5/	97,456.0	97,456.0	67,778.0
West Virginia		4,284.0	4,156.3	4,413.2	3,801.0
Wisconsin		9,981.0	10,134.4	9,425.6	7,492.3
Wyoming		14,266.0	13,683.9	12,915.8	11,396.0
Total		859,282.8	829,757.1	835,238.9	729,474.2

1/ FY 1997 data unavailable.

2/ Unlisted States have no Forest Service recreation programs.

3/ One Visit is an entry of one person upon a national forest for the purpose of participating in one or more recreation activity for an unspecified period of time. Only the "primary" activity of the recreation visitor is recorded.

4/ Visits for Colorado are for 1995; data not available for 1996.

5/ Visits for Oregon and Washington are 1994 data; 1995 and 1996 data not available.

Table 8—Trillion miles on the National Forest System by State-fiscal years 1995-97

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 2/	1997 1/		1996		1995	
	Total	Const/Reconst 3/	Total	Const/Reconst 3/	Total	Const/Reconst 3/
Alabama	294.0	21.0	160.0	12.5	278.8	138.0
Alaska	861.0	34.0	394.0	35.3	878.7	426.6
Arizona	4,537.0	74.0	1,110.0	81.1	4,601.0	1,127.2
Arkansas	961.0	12.0	536.0	46.0	939.1	563.5
California	18,158.0	316.0	8,662.0	321.3	15,144.7	7,088.0
Colorado	9,551.0	75.0	5,233.0	127.6	9,795.6	3,842.7
Florida	442.0	4.0	420.0	23.0	444.7	405.6
Georgia	760.0	4.0	427.0	4.2	721.0	174.0
Idaho	20,269.0	377.0	8,704.0	207.0	18,947.3	8,289.8
Illinois	302.0	24.0	64.0	35.0	301.7	69.9
Indiana	225.0	6.0	225.0	8.0	195.5	118.0
Kansas	56.0	0.0	31.0	0.0	70.0	0.0
Kentucky	511.0	12.0	142.0	22.3	529.6	129.6
Louisiana	323.0	30.0	167.0	112.0	247.9	186.0
Maine	134.0	0.0	134.0	0.0	133.5	133.5
Michigan	2,711.0	6.0	1,446.0	29.5	2,653.2	1,660.8
Minnesota	2,198.0	18.0	2,198.0	24.2	1,739.6	1,463.1
Mississippi	352.0	6.0	145.0	27.5	352.5	224.3
Missouri	747.0	36.0	747.0	59.0	761.0	761.0
Montana	18,024.0	137.0	10,399.0	184.1	15,596.7	10,316.5
Nebraska	82.0	2.0	82.0	2.0	80.0	74.2
Nevada	1,665.0	39.0	182.0	45.6	1,659.7	181.3
New Hampshire	1,543.0	18.0	1,543.0	42.7	1,543.5	1,543.5
New Mexico	4,389.0	28.0	926.0	40.6	4,208.2	551.7
New York	38.0	2.0	38.0	3.0	38.4	38.4
North Carolina	1,713.0	6.0	97.0	20.8	1,630.8	433.2
North Dakota	53.0	14.0	35.0	19.0	57.4	41.1
Ohio	323.0	12.0	263.0	20.0	323.0	323.0
Oklahoma	195.0	1.0	123.0	16.0	194.0	134.4
Oregon	11,494.0	115.0	7,905.0	109.6	11,493.8	7,908.6
Pennsylvania	655.0	1.0	655.0	10.0	654.0	654.0
Puerto Rico	24.0	1.0	7.0	2.0	21.1	10.0
South Carolina	431.0	7.0	166.0	11.6	371.9	183.2
South Dakota	403.0	11.0	292.0	41.0	274.4	274.4
Tennessee	741.0	6.0	79.0	7.0	740.7	78.5

See footnotes at end of table

Table 8--Trail miles on the National Forest System by State--fiscal years 1995-97--Continued

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 2/	1997 1/		1996		1995	
	Total	Const/Reconst 3/	Maintained	Total	Const/Reconst 3/	Maintained
Texas				275.0	50.0	43.0
Utah				6,431.0	74.0	3,351.0
Vermont				1,027.0	21.0	832.0
Virginia				1,867.0	11.0	249.0
Washington				9,117.0	38.0	6,873.0
West Virginia				983.0	0.0	742.0
Wisconsin				1,699.0	12.0	1,133.0
Wyoming				6,523.0	35.0	2,547.0
Total				133,087.0 4/	1,696.0	69,507.0
				125,422.1 5/	2,139.4	66,193.4

1/ FY 1997 data unavailable.

2/ Unlisted States have no Forest Service recreation programs.

3/ Miles constructed include construction of new trails and reconstruction of existing trails. The predominant activity is reconstruction, funds used are appropriated.

4/ In FY 1996, does not include 454 contributed miles.

5/ In FY 1995, does not include 265.7 contributed miles.

Table 9--Fuels treatment acreage accomplished by appropriation--fiscal year 1997

Region	Accomplishment		Total
	Fire preparedness	Brush disposal funds	
		<i>Acres</i>	
Northern (R-1)	51,041	19,619	70,660
Rocky Mountain (R-2)	30,098	4,929	35,027
Southwestern (R-3)	109,523	10,918	120,441
Intermountain (R-4)	60,525	7,421	67,946
Pacific Southwest (R-5)	49,082	21,822	70,904
Pacific Northwest (R-6)	81,998	64,066	146,064
Southern (R-8)	706,701	0	706,701
Eastern (R-9)	8,490	2,791	11,281
Alaska (R-10)	200	0	200
Total	1,097,658	131,566	1,229,224

Common name	Management Objective	Treatment unit	Units treated	Quantity used
				Pounds 1/
Fungicides and fumigants:				
Benomyl	Nursery disease control	Acres	28.00	28.00
	Nursery disease control	Greenhouses	0.50	0.21
	Nursery disease control	Seedlings	35.00	30.00
	Nursery disease control	Trees	612.00	57.00
Borax	Disease control	Acres	31,730.00	16,465.77
Bromacil	Noxious Weed control	Acres	2.00	48.00
Captan	Nursery disease control	Acres	31.16	36.42
Carboxin/Thiram	Nursery disease control	Pounds of seed	30.00	0.11
Chaetorelia	Nursery disease control	Acres	0.02	0.30
Chloropicrin	Nursery disease control	Acres	47.70	14,415.00
Chlorothalonil	Disease control	Acres	28.60	11.00
	Fungus control	Acres	36.00	37.53
	Nursery disease control	Acres	103.79	176.30
	Nursery disease control	Greenhouses	1.00	1.28
Copper compounds	Aquatic vegetation control	Acres	6.00	2.00
DCNA	Nursery disease control	Acres	0.01	0.01
Daconil	Fungus control	Acres	10.00	0.10
Dazomet	Fungus control	Acres	14.23	5,530.00
	Nursery disease control	Acres	61.18	21,989.00
	Soil fumigation	Acres	13.00	4,999.50
Didcoran	Nursery disease control	Greenhouses	15.00	9.00
Dimethyl 4,4-0 phenylenebis	Nursery disease control	Acres	1.21	5.30
Dodine	Fungus control	Acres	7.00	9.10
	Nursery disease control	Acres	0.62	1.00
	Nursery disease control	Trees	1.00	8.40
Etridiazole	Nursery disease control	Acres	0.52	4.35
Etridiazole/Thiophanate Methyl	Site preparation	Acres	137.50	158.80
Iprodione	Disease control	Greenhouses	15.00	0.50
Maneb	Nursery disease control	Acres	15.31	18.00
Metalaxyl	Disease control	Greenhouses	2.00	0.11
	Nursery disease control	Acres	4.00	2.00
Methyl bromide	Nursery disease control	Acres	22.18	5,960.00
Methyl bromide/Chloropicrin	Soil fumigation	Acres	22.20	7,520.00
Propiconazole	Nursery disease control	Acres	29.70	3.57
	Nursery disease control	Greenhouses	0.50	0.10
	Fungus control	Acres	40.00	40.00
Thiophanate Methyl	Nursery disease control	Greenhouses	0.20	0.10
	Animal damage control	Acres	5,285.00	100.00
Thiram	Fungus control	Seedlings	400.00	16.00
	Nursery disease control	Acres	2.24	2.60
Triadimefon	Disease control	Greenhouses	1.00	0.10
	Nursery disease control	Acres	14.70	38.60
	Nursery disease control	Pounds of seed	2,059.00	16.00
Total 1997 fungicides and fumigants		Acres	37,693.87	
		Greenhouses	35.20	
		Pounds of seed	2,089.00	
		Seedlings	435.00	
		Trees	613.00	

See footnotes at end of table.

Common name	Management Objective	Treatment unit	Units	Quantity
			treated	used Pounds 1/
Herbicides, algicides, and plant growth regulators:				
2,3,6-TCA	Nursery disease control	Acres	0.02	0.40
2,4-D	Housekeeping/facilities maint.	Acres	0.12	0.13
	Noxious weed control	Acres	7,513.05	2,520.41
	Noxious weed control	Trees	21.00	42.10
	Nursery weed control	Acres	31.90	3.51
	Recreation improvement	Acres	4.00	5.00
	Right-of-way vegetation mgmt.	Acres	3.00	3.02
	Seed orchard protection	Acres	35.40	34.85
	Vegetation management	Acres	50.00	12.00
2,4-D Amine	Noxious weed control	Acres	1,641.00	1,648.50
2,4-D/Clpyralid	Noxious weed control	Acres	1,352.70	2,061.83
2,4-D/Dicamba	Noxious weed control	Acres	4,930.00	5,767.30
2,4-D/Dicamba/Picloram	Noxious weed control	Acres	427.00	320.90
	Nursery disease control	Acres	7.00	0.50
2,4-D/Glyphosate	Noxious weed control	Acres	32.00	30.50
2,4-D/Metsulfuron Methyl	Noxious weed control	Acres	121.00	185.50
2,4-D/Metsulfuron-me./Picloram	Noxious weed control	Acres	2.00	0.12
2,4-D/Picloram	Agriculture weed control	Acres	75.00	71.20
	Noxious weed control	Acres	7,901.90	5,866.41
2,4-D/Picloram/Clpyralid	Noxious weed control	Acres	148.00	11.40
2,4-D/Triclopyr	Noxious weed control	Acres	2.00	0.26
	Right-of-way vegetation mgmt.	Acres	77.00	70.00
Aphthona lacertosa	Noxious weed control	Acres	700.00	25.00
Benefin	Noxious weed control	Acres	5.00	1.50
Bromacil/Diuron	Housekeeping/facilities maint.	Acres	968.10	5.00
	Noxious weed control	Acres	0.25	2.00
Chlorsulfuron	Noxious weed control	Acres	22.50	8.41
Clpyralid	Housekeeping/facilities maint	Acres	8.00	0.12
	Noxious weed control	Acres	2,755.80	296.50
	Nursery weed control	Acres	1.44	1.44
	Right-of-way vegetation mgmt.	Acres	91.00	5.36
	Wildlife habitat improvement	Acres	0.30	0.01
Cyanazine/Metolachlor	Agriculture weed control	Acres	40.00	120.00
DCPA	Vegetation mgmt.	Acres	13.00	13.00
Dicamba	Noxious weed control	Acres	1,595.58	525.14
	Vegetation mgmt.	Acres	241.00	22.00
Dicamba/Picloram	Noxious weed control	Acres	25.00	1.50
Diuron	Housekeeping/facilities maint.	Acres	5.00	11.60
Diuron/Sulfometuron Methyl	Right-of-way vegetation mgmt.	Acres	40.00	198.00
EPTC	Agriculture weed control	Acres	15.00	26.50
Fosamine ammonium	Noxious weed control	Acres	295.00	137.40
	Recreation improvement	Acres	16.00	120.00
Fosamine ammonium/Imazapyr	Right-of-way vegetation mgmt.	Acres	10.90	70.00
Fosamine ammonium/Triclopyr	Right-of-way vegetation mgmt.	Acres	409.00	1,800.00
Glyphosate	Conifer release	Acres	8,223.30	12,996.40
	Hardwood control	Acres	5.00	4.00
	Hardwood release	Acres	4.00	4.00
	Housekeeping/facilities maint.	Acres	65.05	84.48
	Noxious weed control	Acres	1,233.85	1,278.81

See footnotes at end of table

Common name	Management Objective	Treatment unit	Units	Quantity
			treated	used
Pounds 1/				
Herbicides, algicides, and plant growth regulators: (Continued)				
Glyphosate	Nursery weed control	Acres	599.73	1,037.04
	Recreation Improvement	Acres	67.00	239.10
	Right-of-way vegetation mgmt.	Acres	15.00	7.50
	Right-of-way vegetation mgmt.	Acres	84.00	263.00
	Seed orchard protection	Acres	143.50	102.40
	Site preparation	Acres	2,618.00	2,991.22
	Vegetation mgmt.	Acres	50.00	25.00
	Weed control	Acres	172.00	281.00
	Wildlife habitat Improvement	Acres	432.00	1,161.60
	Wildlife Improvement	Acres	69.00	87.00
Glyphosate/Sulfometuron Methyl	Conifer release	Acres	13.50	12.40
	Research	Acres	6.00	5.50
	Site preparation	Acres	950.00	963.90
	Weed control	Acres	40.00	130.90
Glyphosate/Triclopyr	Conifer release	Acres	1,251.50	2,212.50
	Site preparation	Acres	731.50	2,386.00
Hexazinone	Conifer release	Acres	1,543.00	3,748.40
	Site preparation	Acres	8,701.50	25,349.22
	Wildlife habitat improvement	Acres	150.00	27.00
Hexazinone/Sulfometuron Methyl	Conifer release	Acres	331.00	14.30
	Site preparation	Acres	2,098.00	3,127.50
Imazapyr	Conifer release	Acres	1,840.00	265.00
	Hardwood release	Acres	198.00	16.00
	Noxious weed control	Acres	56.00	9.25
	Site preparation	Acres	195.00	37.00
	Conifer release	Acres	2,458.00	1,111.10
Imazapyr/Triclopyr	Hardwood control	Acres	53.00	6.10
	Site preparation	Acres	5,456.00	2,427.80
	Noxious weed control	Acres	2,131.61	38.12
Metsulfuron Methyl	Housekeeping/facilities maint.	Acres	3.00	10.00
Oryzalin	Housekeeping/facilities maint.	Acres	3.00	1.00
Oxyfluorfen	Nursery weed control	Acres	325.35	288.06
Picloram	Noxious weed control	Acres	24,786.33	13,983.06
	Right-of-way vegetation mgmt.	Acres	60.00	1.00
	Weed control	Acres	105.00	35.00
	Wildlife habitat Improvement	Acres	106.00	26.50
Picloram/Triclopyr	Noxious weed control	Acres	30.00	142.50
Pramitol	Right-of-way vegetation mgmt.	Acres	2.00	10.00
Sethoxydim	Nursery weed control	Acres	45.63	50.64
Simazine	Nursery weed control	Acres	0.13	1.90
Sulfometuron Methyl	Housekeeping/facilities maint.	Acres	3.00	1.00
	Noxious weed control	Acres	20.00	0.13
	Site preparation	Acres	681.50	65.60
Thiophanate Methyl	Nursery disease control	Acres	1.90	0.67
	Nursery disease control	Greenhouses	15.00	4.50

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10--Pesticide use report--fiscal year 1997--Continued

Common name	Management Objective	Treatment unit	Units treated	Quantity used Pounds 1/
Herbicides, algicides, and plant growth regulators: (Continued)				
Triclopyr	Conifer release	Acres	4,819.79	3,644.75
	Hardwood control	Acres	604.00	377.30
	Hardwood release	Acres	1,263.00	1,029.30
	Noxious weed control	Acres	243.80	234.30
	Nursery weed control	Acres	0.60	0.31
	Recreation improvement	Acres	85.00	148.00
	Right-of-way vegetation mgmt.	Acres	68.00	11.00
	Seed orchard protection	Acres	1.90	1.93
	Site preparation	Acres	8,301.00	5,698.40
	Thinning	Acres	812.00	64.90
	Vegetation mgmt.	Acres	154.00	56.50
	Weed control	Acres	1,101.00	723.00
	Wildlife habitat improvement	Acres	870.00	1,225.00
	Wildlife improvement	Acres	680.00	52.70
Total 1997 herbicides, algicides, and plant growth regulators		Acres	119,024.59	
		Greenhouses	15.00	
		Trees	21.00	
			112,385.80	Lbs.

See footnotes at end of table.

Common name	Management Objective	Treatment unit	Units treated	Quantity used	Pounds 1/
Insecticides, acaricides, and pheromones:					
4-allylanisole	Research	Acres	0.01	0.31	
Acephate	Insect suppression	Greenhouses	3.00	0.36	
Bacillus thuringiensis	Insect suppression	Acres	61,500.00	1,980,000.00	BIU
			90.00	450.00	
Bifenthrin	Insect eradication	Acres	16.00	2.00	
	Insect suppression	Greenhouses	1.00	0.10	
Carbaryl	Insect suppression	Acres	160.00	803.00	
	Insect suppression	Greenhouse	1.00	0.19	
	Nursery insect control	Acres	5.39	2.00	
Chlorpyrifos	Housekeeping/facilities maint.	Buildings	5.00	0.28	
	Insect eradication	Acres	16.00	20.00	
	Insect suppression	Acres	24.00	20.30	
	Nursery insect control	Acres	27.36	32.40	
Cuomaphos	Cattle protection	Head of Cattle	3,800.00	160.00	
Crop oil	Recreation improvement	Acres	30.00	1,420.00	
Cyfluthrin	Housekeeping/facilities maint.	Buildings	5.00	0.08	
Diazinon	Nursery insect control	Acres	35.00	4.00	
	Vector/plague suppression	Acres	1,689.00	52.43	
Dimethoate	Insect suppression	Acres	12.50	9.38	
Disodium octaborate tetrahydrat	Housekeeping/facilities maint.	Acres	1.00	1.50	
Dormant oil	Insect eradication	Acres	16.00	160.00	
Esfenvalerate	Nursery insect control	Acres	12.94	0.65	
	Seed orchard protection	Acres	8.00	0.50	
Fenbutatin-oxide	Insect suppression	Greenhouses	1.00	0.02	
Fenvalerate	Nursery insect control	Acres	65.50	6.55	
Hydramethylnon	Insect suppression	Acres	15.50	11.70	
Lambda cyhalothrin	Housekeeping/facilities maint.	Acres	1.00	0.20	
Malathion	Nursery insect control	Greenhouses	0.50	1.54	
Nucleopolyhedrosis virus	Insect suppression	Acres	4,284.00	6,000,009.60	x 10^9 PIB
Orthene	Nursery insect control	Greenhouses	0.50	0.50	
Permethrin	Housekeeping/facilities maint.	Buildings	4.00	0.31	
	Seed orchard protection	Trees	16.24	2.64	
Pheromone	Insect suppression	Acres	374.00	25.00	
Potassium salts of fatty acids	Nursery insect control	Acres	0.14	1.80	
	Nursery insect control	Greenhouses	1.00	2.49	
	Recreation improvement	Acres	35.00	1,562.00	
Pyrethrins	Housekeeping/facilities maint.	Buildings	2.00	0.28	
Total 1997 insecticides, acaricides, and pheromones		Acres	68,763.34		
		Buildings	16.00		
		Greenhouses	8.00		
		Head of Cattle	3,800.00		
		Trees	16.24		
				1,980,000.00	BIU
				6,000,009.60	x10^9 PIB
				4,779.50	Lbs

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10--Pesticide use report--fiscal year 1997--Continued

Common name	Management Objective	Treatment unit	Units treated	Quantity used
				Pounds 1/
Predacides, piscicides, and repellents:				
Aluminum phosphide	Animal damage control	Acres	5,270.00	8.00
Bromadiolone	Housekeeping/facilities maint.	Buildings	4.00	0.08
Fintrol	Fish eradication	Acres	12.00	2.00
Putrescent egg solids	Animal damage control	Acres	15,644.00	5,398.94
Rotenone	Fish eradication	Acres	8.00	1.12
Strychnine	Animal damage control	Acres	48,655.12	111.90
	Seed orchard protection	Acres	204.00	1.42
Zinc phosphide	Animal damage control	Acres	2,378.12	104.45
Total 1997 predacides, piscicides and repellents		Acres	72,171.24	
		Buildings	4.00	
			5,932.90 Lbs	

See footnotes at end of table.

Common name	Management Objective	Treatment unit	Units treated	Quantity used
				Pounds 1/
Rodenticides:				
Diphacinone	Animal damage control	Acres	21.00	1.50
	Seed orchard protection	Acres	181.00	0.17
	Vector/plague suppression	Acres	25.00	0.04
Total 1997 rodenticides		Acres	227.00	
				1.71 Lbs
Grand total 1997 units treated		Acres	297,880.04	
		Buildings	20.00	
		Greenhouses	58.20	
		Head of Cattle	3,800.00	
		Pounds of Seed	2,089.00	
		Seedlings	435.00	
		Trees	650.24	
Grand total 1997 amounts active ingredient used				1,980,000.00 BIU
				6,000,009.60 x10^9 PIB
				200,841.08 Lbs

1/ Pounds of active ingredient unless other units are indicated: BIU = (billion international units), PIB = (polyhedral inclusion bodies), Insects

NOTE: Totals may not be exact due to rounding.

Table 11--Reforestation expenditures and accomplishments by funding source--fiscal years 1993-97 1/

	Appropriated	Knutson-Vandenberg	Total
1993			
Million dollars 2/	40.1	83.6	123.7
1,000 acres	159.3	292.9	452.2 3/
Constant dollars/acre	251.7	285.4	273.6 4/
1994			
Million dollars 2/	35.4	69.7	105.1
1,000 acres	146.1	288.8	434.9 5/
Constant dollars/acre	242.3	241.3	241.7 4/
1995			
Million dollars 2/	37.9	80.5	118.4
1,000 acres	136.1	250.9	387.0 6/
Constant dollars/acre	278.5	320.8	305.9 4/
1996			
Million dollars 2/	32.7	63.5	96.2
1,000 acres	129.9	227.6	357.5 7/
Constant dollars/acre	251.7	279.0	269.1 4/
1997			
Million dollars 2/	36.7	52.5	89.2
1,000 acres	128.1	193.4	321.5 8/
Constant dollars/acre	286.8	271.3	277.5 4/

1/ Data source for accomplishments is the Timber Activity Control System silviculture data base (TRACS/Silva) and the source for expenditures is the agency's financial data base at the National Finance Center.

2/ All previously published values have been converted to an obligations basis in 1997 constant dollars. No General Administration funds or law enforcement funds included. Does not include funds for nursery and tree improvement.

3/ Includes 108,314 acres of certified natural regeneration without site preparation, but does not include 21,889 acres accomplished with contributed funding.

4/ Weighted average.

5/ Includes 101,010 acres of certified natural regeneration without site preparation, but does not include 6,194 acres accomplished with contributed funding.

6/ Includes 103,692 acres of certified natural regeneration without site preparation, but does not include 5,270 acres accomplished with contributed funding.

7/ Includes 113,295 acres of certified natural regeneration without site preparation, but does not include 5,403 acres accomplished with contributed funding.

8/ Includes 102,992 acres of certified natural regeneration without site preparation, but does not include 6,611 acres accomplished with contributed funding.

Table 12--Reforestation program needs--fiscal years 1997-99 1/

	Current and Projected	Prior Year Projected 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Fiscal year 1997		
10/1/96 balance	804	804
Actual needs 3/	288	300
Actual accomplishments	-328	-315
10/1/97 balance	764	789
Fiscal year 1998		
10/1/97 balance	764	
New needs 3/	250	
Projected accomplishments	-350	
10/1/98 balance	664	
Fiscal year 1999		
10/1/98 balance	664	
New needs 3/	225	
Projected accomplishments	-300	
Projected 10/1/99 balance	589	

1/ Data source is Reforestation & TSI Needs Report (2400-K). This information is required by the National Forest Management Act of 1976, Section 4d(1).

2/ Projections in FY 1996 Report of the Forest Service.

3/ Actual or new needs are the results of timber harvests, regeneration failures, and natural disasters such as fires, storms, insects, diseases, and other changes. Includes actual and projected estimates of certified natural regeneration without site preparation.

Table 13—Reforestation needs as of October 1, 1997, by State, national forest, and site productivity class 1/

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 2/ National Forest	Acres by site productivity class 3/				Total acres
	0-49	50-84	85-119	120+	
Alabama					
NFs in Alabama (subtotal)	255	1,970	177	185	2,587
Alaska					
Chugach	0	0	0	0	0
Tongass-Chatham	35	155	1,416	2,154	3,760
Tongass-Ketchikan	73	68	0	7,189	7,330
Tongass-Stikine	0	0	0	4,774	4,774
Subtotal	108	223	1,416	14,117	15,864
Arizona					
Apache-Sitgreaves	4,927	4,646	216	0	9,789
Coconino	4,175	3,540	0	0	7,715
Coronado	8	0	0	0	8
Kaibab	7,712	2,089	0	0	9,801
Prescott	109	80	0	0	189
Tonto	1,697	187	0	0	1,884
Subtotal	18,628	10,542	216	0	29,386
Arkansas					
Ouachita	3	3,408	16,744	39	20,194
Ozark-St. Francis	1,600	10,028	1,098	38	12,764
Subtotal	1,603	13,436	17,842	77	32,958
California					
Angeles	296	686	294	0	1,276
Cleveland	0	122	0	0	122
Eldorado	0	7	1,881	2,332	4,220
Inyo	0	9	0	0	9
Klamath	301	1,603	2,350	1,401	5,655
Lake Tahoe Basin	0	47	727	564	1,338
Lassen	17	6,836	2,519	3,467	12,839
Los Padres	0	21	5	0	26
Mendocino	65	1,461	1,104	912	3,542
Modoc	0	3,158	98	447	3,703
Plumas	0	1,713	8,050	2,103	11,866
Rogue River	0	96	0	0	96
San Bernardino	346	389	29	0	764
Sequoia	52	207	1,516	919	2,694
Shasta	0	329	1,059	616	2,004
Sierra	81	370	1,579	1,551	3,581
Siskiyou	0	0	0	0	0
Six Rivers	0	4	845	495	1,344
Stanislaus	2,261	16,557	29,176	20,059	68,053
Tahoe	60	370	3,410	2,448	6,288

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13--Reforestation needs as of October 1, 1997, by State, national forest, and site productivity class 1/--
Continued

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 2/ National Forest	Acres by site productivity class 3/				Total acres
	0-49	50-84	85-119	120+	
California (continued)					
Toiyabe	23	25	0	0	48
Trinity	0	82	86	20	188
Subtotal	3,502	34,092	54,728	37,334	129,656
Colorado					
Arapaho and Roosevelt	4,619	128	0	0	4,747
Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison	7,074	2,589	203	12	9,878
Manti-La Sal	0	0	0	0	0
Medicine Bow and Routt	4,226	2,052	265	0	6,543
Pike and San Isabel	1,562	648	0	0	2,210
Rio Grande	3,205	2,639	190	0	6,034
San Juan	1,886	2,255	291	0	4,432
White River	695	1,096	203	0	1,994
Subtotal	23,267	11,407	1,152	12	35,838
Florida					
NFs in Florida (subtotal)	244	40	0	1,662	1,946
Georgia					
Chattahoochee and Oconee (subtotal)	0	0	3,140	1,054	4,194
Idaho					
Boise	6,220	35,481	8,924	2,341	52,966
Caribou	0	395	31	0	426
Challis	156	298	0	0	454
Clearwater	2,532	415	2,096	2,363	7,406
Idaho Panhandle	6,224	1,285	4,292	3,360	15,161
Nez Perce	655	712	2,231	1,019	4,617
Payette	569	1,196	2,328	4	4,097
Salmon	4,508	236	0	0	4,744
Sawtooth	348	377	0	0	725
Targhee	1,629	6,383	0	56	8,068
Subtotal	22,841	46,778	19,902	9,143	98,664
Illinois					
Shawnee (subtotal)	0	0	701	0	701
Indiana					
Hoosier (subtotal)	0	80	1,136	588	1,804
Kentucky					
Daniel Boone (subtotal)	0	1,136	352	638	2,126

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13—Reforestation needs as of October 1, 1997, by State, national forest, and site productivity class 1/--
Continued

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 2/ National Forest	Acres by site productivity class 3/				Total acres
	0-49	50-84	85-119	120+	
Louisiana					
Kisatchie (subtotal)	0	28	749	830	1,607
Maine					
White Mountain (subtotal)	126	110	68	24	328
Michigan					
Hiawatha	6,847	6,731	1,895	0	15,473
Huron-Manistee	13	2,459	93	11	2,576
Ottawa	1,048	13,438	3,237	115	17,838
Subtotal	7,908	22,628	5,225	126	35,887
Minnesota					
Chippewa	119	934	304	44	1,401
Superior	653	8,340	1,009	155	10,157
Subtotal	772	9,274	1,313	199	11,558
Mississippi					
NFs in Mississippi (subtotal)	219	565	756	4	1,544
Missouri					
Mark Twain (subtotal)	519	20,297	136	0	20,952
Montana					
Beaverhead & Deerlodge	1,119	521	272	0	1,912
Bitterroot	745	897	164	18	1,824
Custer	1,504	356	56	0	1,916
Flathead	2,261	1,194	1,697	55	5,207
Gallatin	424	1,454	0	0	1,878
Helena	961	69	0	0	1,030
Kootenai	3,349	3,877	4,725	466	12,417
Lewis and Clark	899	112	15	0	1,026
Lolo	5,232	2,137	1,092	431	8,892
Subtotal	16,494	10,617	8,021	970	36,102
Nebraska					
Nebraska (subtotal)	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada					
Humboldt	0	0	0	0	0
Inyo	0	0	0	0	0
Lake Tahoe Basin	0	0	0	1,084	1,084
Toiyabe	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	1,084	1,084
New Hampshire					
White Mountain (subtotal)	1,963	5,275	2,381	538	10,157

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13—Reforestation needs as of October 1, 1997, by State, national forest, and site productivity class 1/--
Continued

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 2/ National Forest	Acres by site productivity class 3/				Total acres
	0-49	50-84	85-119	120+	
New Mexico					
Carson	2,938	1,607	30	0	4,575
Cibola	189	35	0	0	224
Gila	2,171	502	0	0	2,673
Lincoln	67	735	40	0	842
Santa Fe	5,097	755	0	0	5,852
Subtotal	10,462	3,634	70	0	14,166
New York					
Green Mountain (subtotal)	0	0	11	8	19
North Carolina					
NFs in North Carolina (subtotal)	622	1,944	10	251	2,827
Ohio					
Wayne (subtotal)	45	0	791	1,381	2,217
Oklahoma					
Ouachita (subtotal)	0	0	0	393	393
Oregon					
Deschutes	8,685	1,186	390	29	10,290
Fremont	6,726	2,442	81	0	9,249
Klamath	10	0	49	121	180
Malheur	4,602	15,335	0	0	19,937
Mt. Hood	133	5,543	123	406	6,205
Ochoco	465	2,978	70	0	3,513
Rogue River	0	1,130	2,322	67	3,519
Siskiyou	69	32	994	368	1,463
Siuslaw	0	0	0	83	83
Umatilla	288	24,816	2,176	590	27,870
Umpqua	90	129	1,487	62	1,768
Wallowa-Whitman	622	12,966	1,668	30	15,286
Willamette	48	847	335	4,583	5,813
Winema	368	6,418	2,917	542	10,245
Subtotal	22,106	73,822	12,612	6,881	115,421
Pennsylvania					
Allegheny (subtotal)	252	2,429	4,391	517	7,589
Puerto Rico					
Caribbean (subtotal)	0	0	41	118	159
South Carolina					
Francis Marion and Sumter (subtotal)	0	0	495	5	500
South Dakota					
Black Hills (subtotal)	26,977	5,154	106	22	32,259

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13—Reforestation needs as of October 1, 1997, by State, national forest, and site productivity class 1/--
Continued

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 2/ National Forest	Acres by site productivity class 3/				Total acres
	0-49	50-84	85-119	120+	
Tennessee					
Cherokee (subtotal)	0	365	717	3,316	4,398
Texas					
NFs in Texas (subtotal)	0	3,762	263	400	4,425
Utah					
Ashley	3,971	0	0	0	3,971
Dixie	11,908	791	0	0	12,699
Fishlake	146	207	5	0	358
Manti-LaSal	0	463	19	0	482
Uinta	0	17	218	0	235
Wasatch-Cache	137	25	84	15	261
Subtotal	16,162	1,503	326	15	18,006
Vermont					
Green Mountain (subtotal)	191	566	0	37	794
Virginia					
George Washington	752	1,975	41	470	3,238
Jefferson	342	2,874	123	208	3,547
Subtotal	1,094	4,849	164	678	6,785
Washington					
Colville	859	1,579	862	318	3,618
Gifford Pinchot	0	648	1,083	382	2,113
Idaho Panhandle	164	0	46	0	210
Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie	0	163	384	188	735
Okanogan	7,693	706	995	0	9,394
Olympic	0	1	86	113	200
Umatilla	14	878	0	77	969
Wenatchee	10	13,923	1,587	96	15,616
Subtotal	8,740	17,898	5,043	1,174	32,855
West Virginia					
George Washington and Jefferson	42	12	10	149	213
Monongahela	59	676	1,110	668	2,513
Subtotal	101	688	1,120	817	2,726
Wisconsin					
Chequamegon	2,688	10,042	1,765	124	14,619
Nicolet	120	946	77	262	1,405
Subtotal	2,808	10,988	1,842	386	16,024

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13—Reforestation needs as of October 1, 1997, by State, national forest, and site productivity class 1/--
Continued

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 2/ National Forest	Acres by site productivity class 3/				Total acres
	0-49	50-84	85-119	120+	
Wyoming					
Bighorn	2,349	234	0	0	2,583
Black Hills	11,960	7,886	38	0	19,884
Bridger-Teton	0	0	1,316	0	1,316
Medicine Bow and Routt	2,710	231	0	0	2,941
Shoshone	275	92	4	0	371
Targhee	35	24	0	0	59
Wasatch-Cache	146	126	0	0	272
Subtotal	17,475	8,593	1,358	0	27,426
Total	205,484	324,693	148,771	84,984	763,932

1/ Data source is Reforestation & TSI Needs Report (2400-K) Table 1. This information is required by the National Forest Management Act of 1976, Sec.4d(1).

2/ Unlisted States had no reforestation needs as of October 1, 1997.

3/ Site productivity class refers to the amount of wood produced in cubic feet per acre per year in a natural unmanaged stand.

Table 14--Reforestation and timber stand improvement acreages certified as satisfactorily stocked by State and national forest--fiscal year 1997 1/

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 2/ National Forest	Reforestation					Timber stand improvement							
	Artificial regeneration		Natural regeneration			Total Acres	Cleaning	Release	Precommercial		Fertili- zation	Pruning	Total Acres
	Planted	Seeded	w/site prep. 3/	w/o site prep. 3/	Thinning								
Alabama													
NFs in Alabama (subtotal)	2,727	0	817	26		3,570	0	1,583	0	0			1,583
Alaska													
Tongass-Chatham	88	0	0	3,141		3,229	0	0	1,882	9	0		1,891
Tongass-Ketchikan	209	0	0	4,232		4,441	0	0	479	0	0		479
Tongass-Stikine	166	0	0	2,907		3,073	0	0	0	0	131		131
Subtotal	463	0	0	10,280		10,743	0	0	2,361	9	131		2,501
Arizona													
Apache-Sitgreaves	124	48		846		1,018	0	0	0	0	0		0
Coconino	0	0	0	1,798		1,798	0	0	0	0	0		0
Kaibab	18	0	175	2,702		2,895	0	0	0	0	0		0
Subtotal	142	48	175	5,346		5,711	0	0	0	0	0		0
Arkansas													
Ouachita	1,471	748	7,740	57		10,016	0	2,565	1,189	0	0		3,754
Ozark-St. Francis	469	0	983	40		1,492	0	1,219	288	0	0		1,507
Subtotal	1,940	748	8,723	97		11,508	0	3,784	1,477	0	0		5,261
California													
Angeles	70	0	0	35		105	0	299	93	0	273		665
Eldorado	65	0	0	0		65	0	3,053	1,828	0	0		4,881
Inyo	0	0	0	0		0	0	18	670	0	0		688
Klamath	5,626	0	14	619		6,259	0	2,114	2,180	0	17		4,311
Lake Tahoe Basin	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	138	0	0		138
Lassen	25	0	0	0		25	0	1,067	13,141	0	0		14,208
Los Padres	0	0	0	0		0	0	25	50	0	60		135
Mendocino	21	0	0	0		21	0	848	383	400	45		1,676
Modoc	976	0	5	0		981	0	684	2,087	0	0		2,771
Plumas	1,154	0	0	122		1,276	0	2,433	1,207	0	0		3,640
Rogue River	112	0	0	0		112	0	0	0	0	0		0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14--Reforestation and timber stand improvement acreages certified as satisfactorily stocked by State and national forest--fiscal year 1997 1/--
Continued

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 2/ National Forest	Reforestation						Timber stand improvement				
	Artificial regeneration		Natural regeneration		Total Acres	Cleaning	Release	Precommercial Thinning	Fertili- zation	Pruning	Total Acres
	Planted	Seeded	w/site prep. 3/	w/o site prep. 3/							
California (continued)											
San Bernardino	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	92	15	32	189
Sequoia	82	0	0	0	82	0	1,168	656	0	0	1,824
Shasta	1,516	0	0	4	1,520	0	2,150	787	0	22	2,959
Sierra	301	0	0	0	301	0	3,369	597	0	0	3,966
Six Rivers	602	0	31	66	699	0	1,272	606	0	0	1,878
Stanislaus	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,045	0	0	0	6,045
Tahoe	2,151	0	684	67	2,902	0	6,313	2,453	0	115	8,881
Trinity	720	0	0	2	722	0	2,324	632	0	0	2,956
Toiyabe	0	0	0	1,366	1,366	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	13,421	0	734	2,281	16,436	0	33,232	27,600	415	564	61,811
Colorado											
Arapaho and Roosevelt	0	0	395	1,019	1,414	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison	183	0	295	847	1,325	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manti-La Sal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	294	0	0	294
Medicine Bow and Routt	57	206	455	1,004	1,722	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pike and San Isabel	11	0	407	435	853	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rio Grande and San Juan	0	0	0	3,130	3,130	0	0	147	0	0	147
White River	87	0	118	230	435	0	251	0	0	0	251
Subtotal	338	206	1,670	6,665	8,879	0	251	441	0	0	692
Florida											
NFs in Florida (subtotal)	2,998	3,399	100	1,916	8,413	0	78	0	0	0	78
Georgia											
Chattahoochee- Oconee (subtotal)	2,675	0	1,781	33	4,489	0	1,947	832	0	0	2,779
Idaho											
Boise	3,304	0	0	2,146	5,450	0	642	3,474	0	0	4,116
Caribou	304	0	411	0	715	0	0	426	0	0	426
Clearwater	5,525	0	213	459	6,197	0	552	128	0	368	1,048

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14--Reforestation and timber stand improvement acreages certified as satisfactorily stocked by State and national forest--fiscal year 1997 1/--
Continued

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 2/ National Forest	Reforestation						Timber stand improvement				
	Artificial regeneration		Natural regeneration		Total Acres	Acres	Release	Thinning	Fertili- zation	Pruning	Total Acres
	Planted	Seeded	w/site prep. 3/	w/o site prep. 3/							
Idaho (continued)											
Idaho Panhandle	5,178	30	157	129	5,494		775	2,087	647	2,378	5,887
Kootenai	33	0	0	0	33		0	0	0	0	0
Nez Perce	2,239	0	78	351	2,668		136	820	0	0	956
Payette	2,655	0	45	0	2,700		0	1,374	0	0	1,374
Salmon and Challis	178	0	58	1,120	1,356		120	769	0	0	889
Sawtooth	93	0	57	56	206		0	0	0	0	0
Targhee	3,815	0	7,257	0	11,072		0	278	0	0	278
Subtotal	23,324	30	8,276	4,261	35,891		2,225	9,356	647	2,746	14,974
Illinois											
Shawnee (subtotal)	44	0	0	0	44		210	0	0	0	210
Kentucky											
Daniel Boone (subtotal)	487	0	831	0	1,318		166	0	0	0	166
Louisiana											
Kisatchie (subtotal)	2,404	0	529	0	2,933		2,115	37	0	0	2,152
Michigan											
Hiawatha	568	246	2,226	3,197	6,237		335	146	0	225	706
Huron-Manistee	947	0	1,570	1,259	3,776		204	165	0	0	369
Ottawa	311	16	2,182	3,588	6,097		313	0	0	0	313
Subtotal	1,826	262	5,978	8,044	16,110		852	311	0	225	1,388
Minnesota											
Chippewa	506	6	5,256	104	5,872		422	0	0	64	486
Superior	410	275	108	7,036	7,829		779	0	0	0	779
Subtotal	916	281	5,364	7,140	13,701		1,201	0	0	64	1,265

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14--Reforestation and timber stand improvement acreages certified as satisfactorily stocked by State and national forest--fiscal year 1997 1/--
Continued

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 1/ National Forest	Reforestation					Timber stand improvement						
	Artificial regeneration		Natural regeneration			Total Acres	Release	Cleaning	Precommercial Thinning	Fertili- zation	Pruning	Total Acres
	Planted	Seeded	w/site prep. 2/	w/o site prep. 2/								
Mississippi NFs in Mississippi (subtotal)	8,393	185	70	0	8,648	1,351	0	412	152	0	0	1,915
Missouri Mark Twain (subtotal)	412	0	9,712	484	10,608	1,429	0	5,992	0	0	0	7,421
Montana Beaverhead and Deerlodge	923	0	1,484	332	2,739	0	0	886	0	0	0	886
Bitterroot	2,253	0	0	44	2,297	101	0	380	0	0	0	481
Custer	0	0	8	121	129	0	0	45	0	0	0	45
Flathead	2,358	0	660	164	3,182	15	0	2,501	0	140	0	2,656
Gallatin	1,101	19	296	121	1,537	124	0	453	0	0	0	577
Helena	1,118	0	239	92	1,449	0	0	357	0	0	0	357
Kootenai	10,145	0	2,651	355	13,151	8	0	2,807	0	0	0	2,815
Lewis and Clark	120	26	952	121	1,219	0	0	85	0	0	0	85
Lolo	3,132	0	681	61	3,874	145	0	1,016	0	0	0	1,161
Subtotal	21,150	45	6,971	1,411	29,577	393	0	8,530	0	140	0	9,063
New Hampshire White Mountain (subtotal)	0	0	457	1,294	1,751	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico Carson	135	0	0	3,096	3,231	101	0	989	0	0	0	1,090
Cibola	0	0	0	151	151	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gila	0	0	0	889	889	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lincoln	0	0	0	137	137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Santa Fe	28	0	0	71	99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	163	0	0	4,344	4,507	101	0	989	0	0	0	1,090
North Carolina NFs in North Carolina (subtotal)	1,259	0	1,438	0	2,697	2,782	0	235	0	0	0	3,017

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14--Reforestation and timber stand improvement acreages certified as satisfactorily stocked by State and national forest--fiscal year 1997 1/--
Continued

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 2/ National Forest	Reforestation					Timber stand improvement				
	Artificial regeneration		Natural regeneration			Release	Precommercial Thinning	Fertili- zation	Pruning	Total Acres
	Planted	Seeded	w/site prep. 3/	w/o site prep. 3/	Total					
Ohio										
Wayne (subtotal)	112	0	236	0	348	0	0	0	0	111
Oklahoma										
Ouachita (subtotal)	39	0	451	28	518	0	42	0	0	42
Oregon										
Deschutes	3,289	0	1,500	2,391	7,180	0	0	0	0	0
Fremont	2,898	0	0	39	2,937	0	753	0	0	753
Klamath	118	0	0	19	137	0	0	0	0	17
Malheur	5,925	0	0	10	5,935	0	539	0	0	539
Mt. Hood	1,258	0	423	300	1,981	0	2,281	1,313	0	3,689
Ochoco	2,698	0	161	99	2,958	0	0	0	0	0
Rogue River	2,992	0	0	456	3,448	0	0	0	0	0
Siskiyou	1,718	0	0	234	1,952	0	1,280	0	95	2,889
Siuslaw	453	0	0	0	453	0	1,752	0	0	3,440
Umatilla	2,451	0	115	4,235	6,801	0	0	0	0	0
Umpqua	871	0	0	0	871	0	660	0	42	702
Wallowa-Whitman	7,099	0	935	3,134	11,168	330	3,339	0	0	3,804
Willamette	9,117	0	0	563	9,680	0	2,581	1,548	1,279	6,039
Winema	2,649	0	4,258	0	6,907	0	1,728	0	97	1,825
Subtotal	43,536	0	7,392	11,480	62,408	330	14,913	2,861	1,513	23,697
Pennsylvania										
Allegheny (subtotal)	0	0	1,040	305	1,345	0	0	0	0	430
South Carolina										
Francis Marion (subtotal)	3,431	0	256	0	3,687	0	654	0	0	2,531
South Dakota										
Black Hills (subtotal)	0	0	537	13,934	14,471	0	3,967	0	0	3,967
Tennessee										
Cherokee (subtotal)	937	0	484	0	1,421	0	0	0	0	752

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14--Reforestation and timber stand improvement acreages certified as satisfactorily stocked by State and national forest--fiscal year 1997 1/--
Continued

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 2/ National Forest	Reforestation					Timber stand improvement				
	Artificial regeneration		Natural regeneration			Precommercial		Ferti- zation	Pruning	Total Acres
	Planted	Seeded	w/site prep. 3/	w/o site prep. 3/	Total	Cleaning	Release			
Texas										
NFs in Texas (subtotal)	609	0	119	133	861	0	0	944	0	944
Utah										
Ashley	0	0	88	3,926	4,014	0	0	257	0	257
Dixie	399	0	0	96	495	0	0	235	0	235
Fishlake	13	0	0	0	13	0	288	10	0	298
Manti-La Sal	0	0	0	129	129	0	0	379	0	379
Uinta	0	0	168	0	168	0	0	0	0	0
Wasatch	0	0	118	0	118	0	0	322	0	322
Subtotal	412	0	374	4,151	4,937	0	288	1,203	0	1,491
Vermont										
Green Mountain (subtotal)	0	0	253	56	309	0	26	0	0	26
Virginia										
George Washington and Jefferson (subtotal)	123	0	1,102	158	1,383	0	662	809	0	1,471
Washington										
Colville	4,757	0	154	903	5,814	0	0	1,187	0	1,424
Gifford Pinchot	3,737	0	0	151	3,888	0	0	581	0	581
Idaho Panhandle	340	0	22	0	362	0	9	172	0	426
Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie	1,399	0	0	0	1,399	0	0	0	0	0
Okanogan	3,820	0	324	2,699	6,843	33	2,859	8,220	1,825	12,937
Olympic	248	0	0	38	286	0	0	822	0	822
Umatilla	895	0	0	64	959	0	0	187	162	349
Wenatchee	1,108	0	63	5,946	7,117	0	0	558	46	604
Subtotal	16,304	0	563	9,801	26,668	33	2,868	11,727	46	17,143

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14--Reforestation and timber stand improvement acreages certified as satisfactorily stocked by State and national forest--fiscal year 1997 1/--
Continued

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 2/ National Forest	Reforestation					Timber stand improvement				
	Artificial regeneration		Natural regeneration			Precommercial		Fertili-		Total Acres
	Planted	Seeded	w/site prep. 3/	w/o site prep. 3/	Total	Cleaning	Release	Thinning	zation	
West Virginia										
George Washington and Jefferson	0	0	160	0	160	0	0	0	0	0
Monongahela	102	0	1,136	115	1,353	0	1,338	0	0	1,338
Subtotal	102	0	1,296	115	1,513	0	1,338	0	0	1,338
Wisconsin										
Chequamegon	509	0	2,881	1,874	5,264	0	91	0	0	91
Nicolet	522	0	992	1,412	2,926	0	148	0	0	148
Subtotal	1,031	0	3,873	3,286	8,190	0	239	0	0	239
Wyoming										
Bighorn	0	0	634	75	709	0	0	0	0	0
Black Hills	0	0	0	482	482	0	0	0	0	0
Bridger-Teton	2,414	0	0	0	2,414	0	0	0	0	0
Medicine Bow and Routt	0	54	1,811	1,366	3,231	0	217	715	0	932
Shoshone	1,159	0	0	4,000	5,159	0	0	0	0	0
Targhee	39	0	180	0	219	0	0	49	0	49
Subtotal	3,612	54	2,625	5,923	12,214	0	217	764	0	981
Total	155,330	5,258	74,227	102,992	337,807	363	66,588	93,596	4,130	172,529

1/ Data source is Reforestation & TSI Needs Report (2400-K) Table 21. This information is required by the National Forest Management Act of 1976, Section 4d(1).

2/ Unlisted States and Forests had no certification in fiscal year 1997.

3/ w/ site prep. = with site preparation; w/o site prep. = without site preparation.

Table 15--Certification of reforestation and timber stand improvement acreages by region--fiscal year 1997 1/

Region	Reforestation				Timber stand improvement							
	Artificial regeneration		Natural regeneration		Total	Cleaning	Release	Precom- mercial thinning	Ferti- lization	Pruning	Total	
	Planted	Seeded	With site preparation	Without site preparation								
Acres												
Northern (R-1)	34,465	75	7,441	2,350	44,331	0	1,865	11,737	647	3,131	17,380	
Rocky Mountain (R-2)	1,497	260	4,652	26,522	32,931	0	468	4,829	0	0	5,297	
Southwest (R-3)	305	48	175	9,690	10,218	0	101	989	0	0	1,090	
Intermountain (R-4)	13,214	0	8,382	8,839	30,435	0	1,050	7,867	0	0	8,917	
Pacific Southwest (R-5)	13,427	0	734	934	15,095	0	33,249	27,600	415	564	61,828	
Pacific Northwest (R-6)	59,494	0	7,933	21,262	88,689	363	6,922	26,468	2,907	3,737	40,397	
Southern (R-8)	28,022	4,332	16,861	2,391	51,606	0	17,097	5,442	152	0	22,691	
Eastern (R-9)	4,443	543	28,049	20,724	53,759	0	5,836	6,303	0	289	12,428	
Alaska (R-10)	463	0	0	10,280	10,743	0	0	2,361	9	131	2,501	
Total	155,330	5,258	74,227	102,992	337,807	363	66,588	93,596	4,130	7,852	172,529	

1/ Data source is Reforestation & TSI Needs Report (2400-K) Table 21. This information is required by the National Forest Management Act of 1976, Section 4d(1).

Table 16—Timber stand improvement expenditures and accomplishments by funding source--
fiscal years 1993-97 1/

	Appropriated	Knutson-Vandenberg	Total
1993			
Million dollars 2/	27.3	26.4	53.7
1,000 acres	175.6	165.8	341.4 3/
Constant dollars/acre	155.5	159.2	157.3 4/
1994			
Million dollars 2/	18.5	22.1	40.6
1,000 acres	131.6	131.4	263.0 5/
Constant dollars/acre	140.6	168.2	154.4 4/
1995			
Million dollars 2/	25.3	27.5	52.8
1,000 acres	140.7	132.6	273.3 6/
Constant dollars/acre	179.8	207.4	193.2 4/
1996			
Million dollars 2/	20.1	25.5	45.6
1,000 acres	130.4	128.4	258.8 7/
Constant dollars/acre	154.1	198.6	176.2 4/
1997			
Million dollars 2/	20.7	24.8	45.6
1,000 acres	118.9	139.0	257.9 8/
Constant dollars/acre	174.1	178.6	176.7 4/

1/ Data source for accomplishments is the Timber Activity Control System silviculture data base (TRACS/Silva) and the source for expenditures is the agency's financial data base at the National Finance Center.

2/ All previously published values have been converted to an obligations basis in 1997 constant dollars. No General Administration or law enforcement funds included. Does not include funds for nursery and tree improvement.

3/ Does not include 2,565 acres accomplished with contributed funding.

4/ Weighted average.

5/ Does not include 1,572 acres accomplished with contributed funding.

6/ Does not include 270 acres accomplished with contributed funding.

7/ Does not include 889 acres accomplished with contributed funding.

8/ Does not include 2,758 acres accomplished with contributed funding.

Table 17-Timber stand improvement needs as of October 1, 1997, by State, national forest, cubic foot productivity class, and type of treatment 1/

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 2/	Cubic foot productivity classes 3/					Total	Release subtotal	Thinning subtotal	Fertil- ization subtotal	Pruning subtotal
	0-49	50-84	85-119	120+	Acres					
National Forest										
Alabama										
NFs in Alabama (subtotal)	682	3,513	1,565	705		6,465	6,225	240	0	0
Alaska										
Chugach	0	40	374	0		414	40	374	0	0
Tongass-Chatham	0	154	207	8,087		8,448	150	8,298	0	0
Tongass-Ketchikan	14	138	78	22,068		22,298	54	22,244	0	0
Tongass-Stikine	0	0	0	695		695	0	695	0	0
Subtotal	14	332	659	30,850		31,855	244	31,611	0	0
Arizona										
Apache-Sitgreaves	1,597	376	48	0		2,021	15	2,006	0	0
Coconino	4,628	549	0	0		5,177	169	5,008	0	0
Coronado	6	64	0	0		70	0	70	0	0
Kaibab	2,541	256	0	0		2,797	0	2,797	0	0
Prescott	96	0	0	0		96	96	0	0	0
Tonto	977	225	0	0		1,202	657	545	0	0
Subtotal	9,845	1,470	48	0		11,363	937	10,426	0	0
Arkansas										
Ouachita	53	232	1,990	556		2,831	1,721	1,110	0	0
Ozark-St. Francis	235	9,875	0	70		10,180	5,158	5,022	0	0
Subtotal	288	10,107	1,990	626		13,011	6,879	6,132	0	0
California										
Angeles	524	1,658	390	0		2,572	1,393	589	0	590
Cleveland	0	689	0	0		689	511	177	0	1
Eldorado	70	555	8,457	18,412		27,494	21,438	5,998	58	0
Inyo	0	98	0	0		98	19	79	0	0
Klamath	562	20,741	30,911	18,523		70,737	35,254	35,440	34	9
Lake Tahoe Basin	800	2,329	2,962	459		6,550	3,635	2,915	0	0
Lassen	1,542	23,489	11,318	3,730		40,079	7,577	32,489	13	0
Los Padres	0	138	0	0		138	72	41	0	25
Mendocino	55	17,933	17,680	38,945		74,613	43,613	27,025	3,972	3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17--Timber stand improvement needs as of October 1, 1997, by State, national forest, cubic foot productivity class, and type of treatment 1/--
Continued

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 2/ National Forest	Cubic foot productivity classes 3/ Acres				Total	Release subtotal	Thinning subtotal	Ferti- lization subtotal	Pruning subtotal
	0-49	50-84	85-119	120+					
California (continued)									
Modoc	152	11,740	4,111	1,232	17,235	7,583	8,910	727	15
Plumas	59	3,839	16,077	8,210	28,185	7,377	20,808	0	0
Rogue River	0	505	0	0	505	421	84	0	0
San Bernardino	272	2,577	107	66	3,022	1,246	1,741	0	35
Sequoia	156	1,451	3,782	7,308	12,697	7,752	3,978	672	295
Shasta	0	825	1,370	4,955	7,150	5,777	1,373	0	0
Sierra	250	1,935	7,280	9,478	18,943	11,368	7,288	0	287
Siskiyou	0	0	1,766	0	1,766	809	758	199	0
Six Rivers	0	166	8,115	21,443	29,724	19,118	10,606	0	0
Stanislaus	205	5,738	13,978	48,924	68,845	47,822	21,023	0	0
Tahoe	1,124	4,118	23,480	29,007	57,729	25,638	31,711	376	4
Toiyabe	512	820	30	0	1,362	0	1,362	0	0
Trinity	327	13,525	12,882	7,743	34,477	8,193	26,284	0	0
Subtotal	6,610	114,869	164,696	218,435	504,610	256,616	240,679	6,051	1,264
Colorado									
Arapaho-Roosevelt	2,917	0	0	0	2,917	276	2,641	0	0
Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison	3,019	344	0	0	3,363	520	2,843	0	0
Manti-La Sal	0	90	95	0	185	0	185	0	0
Medicine Bow and Routt	8,656	2,829	50	0	11,535	3,069	8,466	0	0
Pike and San Isabel	1,161	285	0	0	1,446	1,035	411	0	0
Rio Grande and San Juan	1,897	1,250	0	0	3,147	2,857	290	0	0
White River	214	1,104	324	0	1,642	1,488	154	0	0
Subtotal	17,864	5,902	469	0	24,235	9,245	14,990	0	0
Florida									
NFs in Florida (subtotal)	1,483	392	516	41	2,432	980	392	1,060	0
Georgia									
Chattahoochee and Oconee (subtotal)	0	261	5,148	3,056	8,465	1,502	5,863	1,100	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17—Timber stand improvement needs as of October 1, 1997, by State, national forest, cubic foot productivity class, and type of treatment 1/—
Continued

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 2/ National Forest	Cubic foot productivity classes 3/ Acres					Release subtotal	Thinning subtotal	Ferti- lization subtotal	Pruning subtotal
	0-49	50-84	85-119	120+	Total				
Idaho									
Boise	996	1,872	7,514	1,098	11,480	1,506	9,974	0	0
Caribou	0	597	47	0	644	9	635	0	0
Clearwater	1,028	73	732	2,548	4,381	1,364	2,207	54	756
Idaho Panhandle	24,652	10,494	41,458	44,520	121,124	9,515	97,705	5,166	8,738
Kootenai	36	0	9	35	80	0	80	0	0
Nez Perce	3,404	5,017	21,501	12,072	41,994	260	41,719	15	0
Payette	411	1,446	2,688	22	4,567	1,142	3,425	0	0
Salmon and Challis	6,794	1,665	0	0	8,459	6,608	1,851	0	0
Sawtooth	389	24	0	0	413	152	261	0	0
Targhee	11	14,332	0	0	14,343	0	14,343	0	0
Subtotal	37,721	35,520	73,949	60,295	207,485	20,556	172,200	5,235	9,494
Illinois									
Shawnee (subtotal)	0	50	453	0	503	450	0	0	53
Indiana									
Hoosier (subtotal)	0	0	513	2,427	2,940	1,555	1,385	0	0
Kentucky									
Daniel Boone (subtotal)	19	871	2,797	239	3,926	547	3,347	0	32
Louisiana									
Kisatchie (subtotal)	2	1,098	3,336	2,828	7,264	3,385	3,879	0	0
Maine									
White Mountain (subtotal)	6	36	15	13	70	11	59	0	0
Michigan									
Hiawatha	920	5,752	720	42	7,434	2,007	708	0	4,719
Huron-Manistee	1,260	1,948	379	0	3,587	727	2,801	0	59
Ottawa	86	1,078	164	0	1,328	1,328	0	0	0
Subtotal	2,266	8,778	1,263	42	12,349	4,062	3,509	0	4,778

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17—Timber stand improvement needs as of October 1, 1997, by State, national forest, cubic foot productivity class, and type of treatment 1/--
Continued

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 2/ National Forest	Cubic foot productivity classes 3/ Acres				Release subtotal	Thinning subtotal	Ferti- lization subtotal	Pruning subtotal
	0-49	50-84	85-119	120+				
	Total							
Minnesota								
Chippewa	100	2,480	411	29	3,020	2,713	0	307
Superior	2,638	0	101	27	2,766	2,766	0	0
Subtotal	2,738	2,480	512	56	5,786	5,479	0	307
Mississippi								
NFs in Mississippi (subtotal)	474	333	2,544	3,059	6,410	4,397	1,627	386
Missouri								
Mark Twain (subtotal)	0	17,068	174	0	17,242	1,877	15,290	75
Montana								
Beaverhead & Deerlodge	25,486	15,275	1,142	127	42,030	284	41,746	0
Bitterroot	6,077	10,855	5,413	223	22,568	2,805	19,763	0
Custer	1,335	5	54	0	1,394	125	1,269	0
Flathead	10,692	5,620	20,571	6,204	43,087	558	42,191	338
Gallatin	475	5,931	0	0	6,406	222	6,184	0
Helena	748	387	454	70	1,659	1	1,648	0
Idaho Panhandle	10	0	213	347	570	0	501	69
Kootenai	7,122	33,331	40,076	4,244	84,773	1,125	83,560	88
Lewis and Clark	2,550	1,785	558	6	4,899	51	4,848	0
Lolo	3,922	9,031	8,691	1,514	23,158	1,132	22,019	7
Subtotal	58,417	82,220	77,172	12,735	230,544	6,303	223,729	502
Nevada								
Lake Tahoe Basin (subtotal)	0	0	0	120	120	0	120	0
New Hampshire								
White Mountain (subtotal)	111	121	67	24	323	16	307	0
New Mexico								
Carson	1,817	1,436	260	0	3,513	833	2,680	0
Cibola	2,549	12	0	0	2,561	0	2,561	0
Gila	3,521	349	0	0	3,870	0	3,870	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17—Timber stand improvement needs as of October 1, 1997, by State, national forest, cubic foot productivity class, and type of treatment 1/--
Continued

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 2/ National Forest	Cubic foot productivity classes 3/ Acres				Total	Release subtotal	Thinning subtotal	Ferti- lization subtotal	Pruning subtotal
	Cubic foot productivity classes 3/								
	0-49	50-84	85-119	120+					
New Mexico (continued)									
Lincoln	157	1,078	36	0	1,271	0	1,271	0	0
Santa Fe	6,804	220	0	0	7,024	481	6,543	0	0
Subtotal	6,961	1,298	36	0	8,295	481	7,814	0	0
New York									
Green Mountain (subtotal)	0	80	653	0	733	58	675	0	0
North Carolina									
NFs in North Carolina (subtotal)	650	1,945	513	2,711	5,819	3,048	1,895	876	0
Ohio									
Wayne (subtotal)	26	185	618	2,508	3,337	738	1,261	0	1,338
Oklahoma									
Ouachita (subtotal)	0	35	227	205	467	300	167	0	0
Oregon									
Deschutes	18,047	8,407	1,087	458	27,999	2,466	20,175	71	5,287
Fremont	12,488	3,672	879	0	17,039	2,121	14,918	0	0
Klamath	12	208	682	936	1,838	996	842	0	0
Malheur	3,696	4,026	0	0	7,722	633	6,961	0	128
Mt. Hood	131	17,965	11,704	2,496	32,296	618	15,206	14,057	2,415
Ochoco	7,554	6,671	12	0	14,237	370	12,531	0	1,336
Rogue River	0	3,982	24,238	1,402	29,622	6,149	13,445	3,450	6,578
Siskiyou	71	1,993	19,355	4,497	25,916	6,472	8,338	5,135	5,971
Siuslaw	0	0	0	9,306	9,306	7,032	2,274	0	0
Umatilla	1,563	4,038	1,744	379	7,724	148	7,547	0	29
Umpqua	0	6,444	29,070	9,890	45,404	883	25,950	16,018	2,553
Wallowa-Whitman	14,122	44,010	4,084	0	62,216	7,097	54,198	0	921
Willamette	81	5,037	61,827	89,387	156,332	16,051	35,039	72,317	32,925
Winema	3,607	12,941	3,743	0	20,291	1,000	19,058	0	233
Subtotal	61,372	119,394	158,425	118,751	457,942	52,036	236,482	111,048	58,376

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17—Timber stand improvement needs as of October 1, 1997, by State, national forest, cubic foot productivity class, and type of treatment 1/--
Continued

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 2/ National Forest	Cubic foot productivity classes 3/ Acres				Total	Release subtotal	Thinning subtotal	Ferti- lization subtotal	Pruning subtotal
	0-49	50-84	85-119	120+					
Pennsylvania Allegheny (subtotal)	102	763	832	374	2,071	2,071	0	0	0
Puerto Rico Caribbean (subtotal)	0	300	798	0	1,098	498	600	0	0
South Carolina Francis Marion (subtotal)	0	75	3,600	2,600	6,275	1,475	200	4,600	0
South Dakota Black Hills (subtotal)	4,765	533	0	0	5,298	0	5,298	0	0
Tennessee Cherokee (subtotal)	5	1,597	10	2,138	3,750	2,956	794	0	0
Texas NFs in Texas (subtotal)	0	635	1,779	1,378	3,792	3,421	371	0	0
Utah Ashley	8,681	0	0	0	8,681	0	8,681	0	0
Dixie	4,483	1,325	0	0	5,808	1,397	4,411	0	0
Fishlake	525	205	0	0	730	730	0	0	0
Manti-LaSal	0	11	1,331	200	1,542	0	1,542	0	0
Uinta	0	33	45	0	78	78	0	0	0
Wasatch-Cache	171	573	0	0	744	146	598	0	0
Subtotal	13,860	2,147	1,376	200	17,583	2,351	15,232	0	0
Vermont Green Mountain (subtotal)	744	1,200	109	0	2,053	795	1,258	0	0
Virginia George Washington & Jefferson (subtotal)	722	4,995	1,043	1,656	8,416	2,432	5,921	0	63
Washington Colville	443	5,495	7,461	817	14,216	1,144	12,704	0	368
Gifford Pinchot	0	24,800	32,844	8,073	65,717	312	40,392	14,114	10,899
Idaho Panhandle	1,319	392	4,698	2,739	9,148	126	9,006	0	16

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17--Timber stand improvement needs as of October 1, 1997, by State, national forest, cubic foot productivity class, and type of treatment 1/--
Continued

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 2/	Cubic foot productivity classes 3/					Total	Release subtotal	Thinning subtotal	Fertil- ization subtotal	Pruning subtotal
	0-49	50-84	85-119	120+	Acres					
National Forest										
Washington (continued)										
Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie	0	40	3,056	1,892	4,988	110	3,096	1,488	294	
Okanogan	7,184	4,358	769	0	12,311	2,639	8,733	0	939	
Olympic	0	669	14,853	1,904	17,426	89	14,023	2,589	725	
Umatilla	105	7,357	111	24	7,597	100	7,143	0	354	
Wenatchee	1,136	19,076	3,526	2,404	26,142	3,395	14,651	6,353	1,743	
Subtotal	10,187	62,187	67,318	17,853	157,545	7,915	109,748	24,544	15,338	
West Virginia										
George Washington and Jefferson	202	233	0	256	691	668	23	0	0	
Monongahela	91	743	790	422	2,046	1,420	626	0	0	
Subtotal	293	976	790	678	2,737	2,088	649	0	0	
Wisconsin										
Chequamegon	121	465	177	88	851	751	0	0	100	
Nicolet	47	557	301	0	905	344	120	0	441	
Subtotal	168	1,022	478	88	1,756	1,095	120	0	541	
Wyoming										
Bighorn	14,004	362	0	0	14,366	2,722	11,644	0	0	
Black Hills	690	320	0	0	1,010	0	1,010	0	0	
Bridger-Teton	0	282	860	0	1,142	0	1,142	0	0	
Medicine Bow and Routt	7,864	162	13	0	8,039	364	7,675	0	0	
Shoshone	75	204	0	0	279	116	163	0	0	
Targhee	43	87	0	0	130	0	130	0	0	
Wasatch-Cache	232	27	0	0	259	0	259	0	0	
Subtotal	22,908	1,444	873	0	25,225	3,202	22,023	0	0	
Total	261,303	486,232	577,364	486,691	1,811,590	418,226	1,146,293	154,910	92,161	

1/ Data source is Reforestation & TSI Report (2400-K) Table 2. This information is required by the National Forest Management Act of 1976, Section 4d(1).

2/ Unlisted States had no timber stand improvement needs as of October 1, 1997.

3/ Cubic foot productivity class refers to the cubic feet of wood produced per acre per year in a natural unmanaged stand.

Table 18—Timber stand improvement program needs--fiscal years 1997-99 1/

	Current and Projected	Prior Year Projected 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Fiscal year 1997		
10/1/96 balance	1,680	1,680
Actual needs	402	350
Actual accomplishments	-261	-274
10/1/97 balance	1,821	1,756
Fiscal year 1998		
10/1/97 balance	1,821	
New needs	400	
Projected accomplishments	-260	
10/1/98 balance	1,961	
Fiscal year 1999:		
10/1/98 balance	1,961	
New needs	350	
Projected accomplishments	-300	
Projected 10/1/99 balance 3/	2,011	

1/ Data source is Reforestation & TSI Needs Report (2400-K). This information is required by the National Forest Management Act of 1976, Section 4d(1).

2/ Projections in FY 1996 Report of the Forest Service

3/ This represents over 6 years of future projected accomplishments.

Table 19—Timber offered, sold, and harvested--fiscal years 1993-97 1/

	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993
Offered					
Volume (billion board feet)	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.4	4.6
Volume (billion cubic feet) 2/	(0.76)	(0.75)	(0.77)	(0.65)	(0.87)
Sold					
Number of sales	232,110	190,123	216,272	215,004	255,825
Volume (billion board feet)	3.7	3.4	2.9	3.1	4.5
Volume (billion cubic feet) 3/	(0.74)	(0.68)	(0.58)	(0.61)	(0.90)
Value (million dollars) 4/	494.0	450.5	369.7	508.9	774.9
Harvested					
Volume (billion board feet)	3.3	3.7	3.9	4.8	5.9
Volume (billion cubic feet) 3/	(0.66)	(0.74)	(0.77)	(0.96)	(1.18)
Value (million dollars) 4/	498.0	544.3	616.1	783.0	914.6

1/ Offer data comes from the Periodic Timber Sale Accomplishment Report. Sold and Harvest data comes from cut and sold report.

2/ Conversion from the 1990 RPA Program, which vary by region, except for FY 1996 and FY 1997, which come from the Sales Tracking and Accomplishment Reporting System (STARS).

3/ Until cubic information is available from cut and sold report, conversion from BBF to BCF is calculated at 5 BF per CF, then rounded. Data for FY 1993-96 has been changed to reflect this.

4/ Includes reforestation, stand improvement, and timber salvage deposits. Does not include value of roads or brush disposal.

Table 20—Timber offered, sold, and harvested by region--fiscal years 1996-97

	1997						1996					
	Offered 1/		Sold 2/ 3/		Harvested 4/		Offered 1/		Sold 2/ 3/		Harvested 4/	
	MMBF	MMCF	MMBF	MMCF	MMBF	MMCF	MMBF	MMCF	MMBF	MMCF	MMBF	MMCF 5/
Northern (R-1)	417.0	88.4	429.3	85.9	316.7	63.3	395.6	79.8	369.9	74.0	342.7	68.5
Rocky Mountain (R-2)	223.0	45.4	169.3	33.9	123.6	24.7	155.4	32.2	82.5	16.5	154.5	30.9
Southwestern (R-3)	123.9	21.6	88.9	17.8	83.3	16.7	34.3	5.5	33.4	6.7	46.3	9.3
Intermountain (R-4)	191.3	35.7	195.1	39.0	221.2	44.2	323.8	63.1	270.1	54.0	265.0	53.0
Pacific Southwest (R-5)	667.3	126.0	597.9	119.6	505.2	101.0	610.2	97.9	409.3	81.9	548.2	109.6
Pacific Northwest (R-6)	951.2	186.7	870.5	174.1	767.9	153.6	907.8	175.6	939.4	187.9	775.7	155.1
Southern (R-8)	682.4	124.1	606.6	121.3	571.6	114.3	743.2	135.1	678.2	135.6	847.4	169.5
Eastern (R-9)	568.1	91.5	568.3	113.7	587.0	117.4	577.0	93.3	529.6	105.9	621.3	124.3
Alaska (R-10)	177.0	43.5	161.7	32.3	108.8	21.8	268.2	66.9	72.0	14.4	123.5	24.7
Total 6/	4,001.1	762.8	3,687.7	737.5	3,285.3	657.1	4,015.5	749.3	3,384.4	676.9	3,724.6	744.9

1/ Sales offered for the fiscal year being displayed. Offer data comes from the Periodic Timber Sale Accomplishment Report.

2/ Includes sales offered in prior fiscal years and sold in the fiscal year being displayed, and miscellaneous small sales that were previously offered and/or sold and were reoffered and sold in the fiscal year being displayed. Does not include the volume of long-term sales released for harvesting.

3/ Sold and offered will not be equal since some sales were not sold (awarded) in the same fiscal year in which they were offered. Some sales did not receive any bids, or were withdrawn. Sold data comes from the cut and sold report. Conversion is 5 BF per CF until cubic data can be generated from cut and sold report.

4/ Includes the volume harvested on long-term sales. Harvest data comes from the cut and sold report. Conversion is 5 BF per CF until cubic data can be generated from cut and sold report.

5/ MMBF = million board feet; MMCF = million cubic feet

6/ Totals are actual; Regional figures are rounded and may not add to totals.

Table 21—Timber sold and harvested by State--fiscal year 1997 1/

State or Commonwealth 2/	Sales	Timber sold			Timber harvested		
		Volume		Bid value 3/ 1,000 dollars	Volume		Receipts 3/ 1,000 dollars
		MMBF 4/	MMCF 5/		MMBF 4/	MMCF 5/	
Alabama	434	26.46	5.29	3,045.96	31.36	6.27	3,843.13
Alaska	111	161.73	32.35	10,589.07	108.85	21.77	2,122.41
Arizona	10,468	62.24	12.45	6,011.81	60.80	12.16	5,808.44
Arkansas	1,960	141.74	28.35	26,771.54	141.99	28.40	23,371.42
California	36,392	604.13	120.83	68,414.51	503.76	100.75	65,708.38
Colorado	8,169	56.74	11.35	6,345.88	41.46	8.29	4,514.44
Florida	128	35.73	7.15	3,291.64	32.29	6.46	3,146.32
Georgia	777	11.24	2.25	469.71	27.09	5.42	2,366.50
Idaho	18,547	277.46	55.49	38,385.51	279.01	55.80	54,447.74
Illinois	63	0.13	0.03	7.42	0.21	0.04	3.73
Indiana	75	9.28	1.86	629.47	1.89	0.38	96.78
Kentucky	558	11.60	2.32	894.32	16.73	3.35	1,462.57
Louisiana	349	57.13	11.43	10,269.43	56.61	11.32	10,642.78
Maine	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.78	0.56	139.20
Michigan	506	186.56	37.31	13,155.87	190.11	38.02	10,865.57
Minnesota	34,168	138.42	27.68	8,126.41	110.99	22.20	6,214.76
Mississippi	551	145.84	29.17	26,394.42	101.19	20.24	18,307.62
Missouri	921	49.06	9.81	5,074.57	49.44	9.89	4,564.75
Montana	13,224	251.81	50.36	36,730.67	198.35	39.67	27,762.15
Nebraska	9	0.02	0.00	0.20	0.01	0.00	0.08
Nevada	1,690	2.41	0.48	40.36	6.78	1.36	163.81
New Hampshire	142	20.71	4.14	1,499.90	19.68	3.94	1,156.35
New Mexico	14,658	26.64	5.33	1,026.41	22.53	4.51	769.51
New York	11	0.02	0.00	0.34	0.19	0.04	19.86
North Carolina	919	22.45	4.49	1,354.87	24.46	4.90	1,979.97
North Dakota	41	0.04	0.01	0.45	0.04	0.01	0.45
Ohio	163	0.19	0.04	4.15	0.42	0.08	30.43
Oklahoma	52	12.01	2.40	2,617.11	19.06	3.81	3,437.84
Oregon	27,534	700.98	140.20	120,371.86	601.67	120.33	138,948.91
Pennsylvania	135	38.05	7.61	15,948.48	57.61	11.52	23,949.75
South Carolina	329	38.98	7.80	5,094.99	38.93	7.79	5,310.66
South Dakota	2,104	78.86	15.77	9,817.42	50.82	10.16	12,248.31
Tennessee	267	16.55	3.31	1,434.18	14.17	2.83	1,249.26
Texas	266	58.47	11.69	11,697.60	39.17	7.83	7,794.23
Utah	23,252	71.42	14.28	4,309.05	45.94	9.19	3,226.85
Vermont	80	5.74	1.15	1,074.56	3.22	0.64	394.26
Virginia	3,020	28.28	5.66	2,841.38	28.07	5.61	2,777.46
Washington	7,351	177.70	35.54	35,180.91	166.32	33.26	31,232.18
West Virginia	560	12.86	2.57	3,460.36	25.66	5.13	5,854.06
Wisconsin	901	107.42	21.48	6,391.93	125.30	25.06	7,211.15
Wyoming	21,225	40.60	8.12	5,250.42	40.33	8.07	4,812.54
Total 6/	232,110	3,687.68	737.54	494,025.14	3,285.29	657.06	497,956.60

1/ Data source is the cut and sold report. Excludes nonconvertible products such as Christmas trees, cones, burls, etc.

2/ States not listed had no timber sold or harvested in fiscal year 1997.

3/ Includes reforestation and stand improvement costs and timber salvage. Does not include value of roads or brush disposal.

4/ MMBF = million board feet.

5/ MMCF = million cubic feet. Conversion is 5 BF per CF until cubic data can be generated.

6/ Columns may not add due to rounding.

Table 22--Uncut timber volume under contract by region (all products)--fiscal years 1993-97

Region	1997 1/		1996 1/		1995 1/		1994 2/		1993	
	MMBF 3/	MMCF 4/	MMBF 3/	MMCF 4/	MMBF 3/	MMCF 5/	MMBF 3/	MMCF 5/	MMBF 3/	MMCF 5/
Northern (R-1)	650	163	568	142	555	136	706	173	1,086	266
Rocky Mountain (R-2) 6/	389	74	350	78	461	105	507	116	526	120
Southwestern (R-3)	88	18	84	17	116	19	135	23	148	25
Intermountain (R-4) 7/	405	71	417	73	512	105	417	85	483	99
Pacific Southwest (R-5) 8/	516	103	775	149	793	123	871	135	907	141
Pacific Northwest (R-6)	1,353	268	1,289	248	1,148	225	1,594	313	2,218	435
Southern (R-8)	907	165	871	158	1,159	216	1,140	213	1,253	234
Eastern (R-9)	1,363	220	1,388	225	1,475	239	1,607	260	1,665	269
Alaska (R-10) 9/	264	66	149	37	103	26	63	16	77	20
Total	5,935	1,148	5,891	1,127	6,322	1,194	7,040	1,334	8,363	1,609

1/ Data source is the Automated Timber Sale Accounting System (ATSA), rather than regional calculations.

2/ Some numbers have changed from 1994 Report due to replacement of regional information with more auditable data obtained from the ATSA.

3/ Volume (million board feet) in local scale.

4/ Conversions from million board feet to million cubic feet (MMCF) based upon actual regional conversion factors, which vary by region.

5/ Million cubic feet (MMCF) conversions based on 1990 RPA Program, which vary by region.

6/ FY 1996 data changed to reflect all products. FY 1995 data shows sawlog volume only, for which all products data is not available.

7/ FY 1994-1996 data shows sawlog volume only, for which all products data is not available.

8/ FY 1996 data shows sawlog volume only, for which all products data is not available.

9/ Long term sale not included.

Table 23--Timber sale funding--fiscal years 1995-97 1/

	1997	1996	1995
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>		
Timber sales management	196,000	188,641	180,555
Road construction (timber-related)			
Forest Service construction.....	59,000	57,000	51,807
Purchaser construction.....	(36,854)	(41,291)	(50,000)
Purchaser construction by the Forest Service.....	7,486	6,209	1,058
Subtotal, Road construction	66,486	63,209	52,865
Total, appropriated accounts	262,486	251,850	233,420
Special accounts 4/			
Timber salvage sales.....	174,024	204,649	155,101
Total	436,510	456,499	388,521

1/ Data source is each fiscal year's final program budget advice, as reflected in the Budget Explanatory Notes.

2/ Includes General Administration expenses.

Table 24—Authorized grazing use in HM's by State--fiscal year 1997 1/

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 2/	Cattle	Domestic horses	Sheep	Wild horses	Wild burros	Total
Alabama	303	0	0	0	0	303
Arizona	786,151	8,209	88,730	0	552	883,642
Arkansas	11,467	0	0	0	0	11,467
California	316,881	3,207	146,392	9,537	480	476,497
Colorado	640,434	2,619	445,716	0	0	1,088,769
Florida	1,044	0	0	0	0	1,044
Georgia	5,212	0	0	328	0	5,540
Idaho	442,828	5,310	546,942	0	0	995,080
Illinois	101	0	0	0	0	101
Indiana	34	0	0	0	0	34
Kansas	36,580	0	0	0	0	36,580
Louisiana	8,018	0	0	0	0	8,018
Michigan	1,752	0	0	0	0	1,752
Minnesota	41	0	0	0	0	41
Mississippi	2,213	0	0	0	0	2,213
Missouri	26,850	0	0	0	0	26,850
Montana	420,609	10,000	49,374	350	0	480,333
Nebraska	90,953	8	0	0	0	90,961
Nevada	155,020	347	166,744	16,377	2,603	341,091
New Mexico	632,896	4,425	59,079	2,556	0	698,956
New York	7,751	0	0	0	0	7,751
North Dakota	386,250	3,421	0	0	0	389,671
Ohio	709	0	0	0	0	709
Oklahoma	19,874	60	0	0	0	19,934
Oregon	335,277	868	99,126	1,860	0	437,131
South Dakota	341,486	99	19,503	0	0	361,088
Texas	32,554	0	0	0	0	32,554
Utah	335,358	1,519	513,261	0	0	850,138
Vermont	108	0	0	0	0	108
Virginia	6,691	1,469	0	0	0	8,160
Washington	66,775	50	37,004	0	0	103,829
West Virginia	5,688	40	321	0	0	6,049
Wyoming	419,712	7,293	360,103	0	0	787,108
Total	5,537,620	48,944	2,532,295	31,008	3,635	8,153,502

1/ A head month (HM) is the billing unit for permitted grazing and is equal to 1 month's occupancy.

2/ Unlisted States had no Forest Service grazing program in 1997.

Table 25--Annual grazing statistics--fiscal year 1997

	Permittees 1/		Cattle		Horses and burros		Sheep and goats		Total
	Number	HM's 2/ AUM's 3/	Number	HM's AUM's	Number	HM's AUM's	Number	HM's AUM's	
Permitted to graze	1,264,909	6,281,578 7,915,553	21,091	46,937 55,621	988,002	2,966,760 859,178	2,274,002	9,295,275 8,830,352	
Authorized to graze: Paid permits 4/	8,468	1,197,944	20,413	43,452 51,407	914,831	2,508,241 723,682	2,133,188	8,083,266 7,723,919	
Free use	62	2,444	529	5,476 6,564	11,020	19,227 5,016	13,993	30,562 19,173	
Private land permits	0	44,854	483	4,182 4,994	6,943	32,452 9,466	52,280	257,913 293,014	
Crossing	6	556	211	16 20	5,863	4,827 1,196	6,630	5,031 1,462	
Total Authorized 5/	8,536	1,200,944	21,153	48,944 57,991	931,714	2,532,295 729,894	2,153,811	8,118,859 7,744,554	
Wild horses			2,744	31,008			2,744	31,008	
Wild burros			300	31,008 3,635			300	31,008 3,635	
				3,635				3,635	

1/ Permittees holding paid permits are not counted in other categories

2/ A head month is the billing unit for permitted grazing and is equal to 1 month's occupancy.

3/ An animal unit month (AUM) is the amount of forage required by a 1,000 lb. cow or equivalent for 1 month

4/ Includes term and temporary grazing permits and all other paid permits (e.g., transportation, research, working animals, special uses, etc.).

5/ Private land and wild horse and burro data not included in totals

Table 26--Status of NFS acres within grazing allotments with range vegetation management objectives--fiscal year 1997

Region	Total number of allotments	Acres with range vegetation management objectives	Acres meeting or moving toward FP objectives	Acres not meeting or moving toward FP objectives	Acres of undetermined status	Acres monitored in FY 1997
Northern (R-1)	1,572	4,663,941	3,891,845	722,096	0	1,299,592
Rocky Mountain (R-2)	2,229	11,519,712	8,692,036	554,622	2,273,054	2,830,134
Southwest (R-3)	1,393	18,024,376	11,880,855	4,288,999	1,854,522	6,363,692
Intermountain (R-4)	1,706	19,476,758	15,323,356	1,353,981	2,799,421	5,224,334
Pacific Southwest (R-5)	731	7,121,389	3,470,826	167,404	3,483,159	1,625,628
Pacific Northwest (R-6)	724	10,243,094	6,715,367	290,736	3,236,991	2,821,981
Southern (R-8)	436	1,168,370	926,424	177,304	64,642	249,884
Eastern (R-9)	17	65,372	61,067	22	4,283	47,903
Total	8,808	72,283,012	50,961,776	7,555,164	13,716,072	20,463,148

Table 26--Status of NFS acres within grazing allotments with range vegetation management objectives--fiscal year 1997--
Continued

Region	Total riparian acres	Riparian acres meeting or moving toward FP objectives 1/	Riparian acres not meeting or moving toward FP objectives 1/	Riparian acres of undetermined status	Riparian acres monitored in FY 1997
Northern (R-1)	192,339	142,958	49,381	0	56,724
Rocky Mountain (R-2)	518,113	355,152	37,224	125,737	116,103
Southwest (R-3)	244,785	152,618	61,577	30,590	81,640
Intermountain (R-4)	620,770	489,984	63,065	67,721	185,600
Pacific Southwest (R-5)	312,253	162,265	17,536	132,452	80,929
Pacific Northwest (R-6)	473,119	304,736	29,289	139,094	113,084
Southern (R-8)	59,711	30,917	2,294	26,500	2,816
Eastern (R-9)	110	110	0	0	110
Total	2,421,200	1,638,740	260,366	522,094	637,006

Table 27--Energy mineral workload and production--fiscal years 1993-97

Fiscal year	Acres under lease <i>Millions</i>	Oil production 1/ <i>Barrels</i>	Gas production 1/ <i>1,000 cu.ft.</i>	Coal production 1/ <i>Short tons</i>
1993	9.6	10,500,000	210,000,000	90,000,000
1994	6.5	12,400,000	325,400,000	114,500,000
1995	6.0	12,000,000	325,000,000	115,000,000
1996	5.9	10,000,000	300,000,000	115,000,000
1997	5.4	10,000,000	250,000,000	115,000,000

1/ Estimates.

Table 28—Road maintenance accomplishments--fiscal year 1997

Region	Cost	Miles fully maintained 1/	Total Miles 2/
	<i>1000 dollars</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Northern (R-1)	8,024	24,848	49,425
Rocky Mountain (R-2)	6,852	7,739	31,162
Southwestern (R-3)	7,479	14,847	52,420
Intermountain (R-4)	7,276	11,512	37,576
Pacific Southwest (R-5)	13,909	13,234	44,196
Pacific Northwest (R-6)	18,541	37,326	93,916
Southern (R-8)	8,338	17,206	35,347
Eastern (R-9)	6,337	13,769	30,386
Alaska (R-10)	1,504	1,559	3,548
Total 3/	78,260	142,040	377,976

1/ Includes miles of road maintained at a level consistent with current use.

2/ Road mile changes include roads acquired through land and right-of-way purchases, inventory revisions and new construction.

3/ Does not include \$1,988,000 of Washington Office funds and other funds .

Table 29—Road and bridge construction and reconstruction--fiscal year 1997

Region	Cost <i>1,000 dollars</i>	From Appropriated Funds			
		Construction		Reconstruction	
		Roads	Bridges	Roads	Bridges
		Miles	No.	Miles	No.
Northern (R-1)	7,828	1.3	0	93.6	4
Rocky Mountain (R-2)	5,886	0.3	0	18.6	3
Southwestern (R-3)	6,436	1.1	0	47.0	0
Intermountain (R-4)	6,568	0.1	0	16.3	0
Pacific Southwest (R-5)	8,178	0.4	1	20.7	1
Pacific Northwest (R-6)	20,176	2.5	1	102.9	13
Southern (R-8)	10,693	1.6	0	32.0	8
Eastern (R-9)	7,743	0.5	1	47.4	1
Alaska (R-10)	9,050	0.4	4	5.8	3
Total 1/	82,560	8.2	7	384.3	33

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 29--Road and bridge construction and reconstruction--fiscal year 1997

Cost <i>1,000 dollars</i>	By Timber Purchasers 2/				Region
	Construction		Reconstruction		
	Roads	Bridges	Roads	Bridges	
	Miles	No.	Miles	No.	
4,676	59.5	1	811.8	1	Northern (R-1)
3,057	25.3	1	207.3	1	Rocky Mountain (R-2)
141	0.0	0	6.7	0	Southwestern (R-3)
2,066	44.5	0	164.8	1	Intermountain (R-4)
5,127	35.9	0	463.8	0	Pacific Southwest (R-5)
10,772	75.3	0	586.2	0	Pacific Northwest (R-6)
7,686	40.2	0	576.9	0	Southern (R-8)
2,583	21.8	1	179.1	0	Eastern (R-9)
746	56.1	13	85.8	7	Alaska (R-10)
36,854	358.6	16	3,082.4	10	

1/ Includes funds for engineering and program support for appropriated roads and timber purchaser roads. Does not include \$6,223,000 of Washington Office and other funds. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

2/ Does not include 33 miles of construction, 127.2 miles of reconstruction, construction of 8 bridges and reconstruction of 1 bridge turned back to the Forest Service (Purchaser Election Program).

Table 30—Purchaser election roads constructed by the Forest Service--fiscal year 1997

Region	Cost 1,000 dollars	Construction		Reconstruction	
		Roads	Bridges	Roads	Bridges
		Miles	No.	Miles	No.
Northern (R-1)	36	0.0	0	2.2	0
Rocky Mountain (R-2)	3	0.0	0	0.0	0
Southwestern (R-3)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Intermountain (R-4)	277	3.0	0	18.3	0
Pacific Southwest (R-5)	512	4.5	0	27.1	0
Pacific Northwest (R-6)	1,002	2.0	0	55.7	0
Southern (R-8)	504	1.0	0	20.1	0
Eastern (R-9)	7	0.0	0	0.0	0
Alaska (R-10)	5,034	22.5	8	3.8	1
Total 1/	7,375	33.0	8	127.2	1

1/ Does not include General Administrative expenses.

Table 31—Roads decommissioned, reconstructed, and constructed by the Forest Service-fiscal year 1997 1/

Region	Decommissioned Miles	Reconstruction Miles	Construction Miles
Northern (R-1)	257.6	907.6	60.8
Rocky Mountain (R-2)	162.7	225.9	25.6
Southwestern (R-3)	470.7	53.7	1.1
Intermountain (R-4)	104.0	199.4	47.6
Pacific Southwest (R-5)	31.9	511.6	40.8
Pacific Northwest (R-6)	593.2	744.8	79.8
Southern (R-8)	125.5	629.0	42.8
Eastern (R-9)	38.3	226.5	22.3
Alaska (R-10)	3.0	95.4	79.0
Total	1,786.9	3,593.9	399.8

1/ Reconstruction and construction miles accomplished are from Road Reconstruction and Construction Appropriation, and from Purchaser Credits and Purchaser Election inventory revisions, and new construction.



USDA, Forest Service, 00-CS-2780

Horseback rider with pack horse.



Ed Fox, 00-CS-0094

Tubing on the National Forests.

Table 32--Payment to States from national forest receipts--fiscal years 1995-97 1/

State, Commonwealth, or Territory	FY 1997	FY 1996	FY 1995
<i>Dollars actual</i>			
Alabama	964,419.35	2,049,877.80	1,468,155.91
Alaska	1,186,861.51	5,905,519.94	7,600,541.26
Arizona	2,214,865.38	1,631,749.08	3,182,123.93
Arkansas	5,954,070.48	6,648,382.02	4,938,171.81
California	33,962,946.42	36,157,525.82	43,045,670.58
Colorado	4,387,767.22	5,955,613.62	5,584,256.33
Florida	999,545.83	1,066,315.90	1,334,477.12
Georgia	698,906.48	907,778.79	758,829.26
Idaho	14,267,098.19	17,457,711.74	15,031,321.37
Illinois	17,395.99	27,727.21	32,531.32
Indiana	25,818.99	7,410.94	13,755.32
Kentucky	433,327.54	494,031.96	311,288.83
Louisiana	2,948,815.75	2,735,547.25	2,174,763.33
Maine	29,962.76	34,773.87	33,068.56
Michigan	2,759,083.22	2,384,195.64	2,504,904.39
Minnesota	2,921,889.97	3,179,462.34	2,977,331.33
Mississippi	4,919,049.16	8,276,153.99	7,224,011.21
Missouri	1,149,262.82	1,231,668.46	1,170,273.33
Montana	8,558,089.72	9,383,236.30	10,555,715.38
Nebraska	31,738.20	30,563.25	36,887.86
Nevada	387,649.20	298,540.38	322,014.89
New Hampshire	440,059.80	510,233.26	485,115.81
New Mexico	923,233.20	652,646.23	1,102,857.41
New York	6,389.69	6,375.28	5,776.98
North Carolina	653,563.62	692,308.54	941,657.23
North Dakota	63.44	82.02	122.88
Ohio	16,379.83	11,399.70	15,554.61
Oklahoma	1,016,643.21	883,416.06	643,567.28
Oregon	92,242,534.29	95,238,952.66	109,647,413.38
Pennsylvania	5,998,106.69	6,207,364.12	5,362,116.42
Puerto Rico	22,527.37	20,837.85	14,555.48
South Carolina	1,292,387.27	960,281.44	1,359,265.06
South Dakota	3,814,006.24	2,349,598.42	2,839,734.94
Tennessee	440,144.51	319,484.79	441,952.31
Texas	2,264,469.21	4,337,308.72	2,893,393.24
Utah	1,598,864.83	1,831,244.84	1,553,366.88
Vermont	225,878.43	256,960.60	177,634.44
Virginia	789,579.79	822,089.27	996,568.42
Washington	28,425,142.05	29,429,025.66	30,089,073.00
West Virginia	1,623,548.54	1,860,935.47	1,403,962.13
Wisconsin	1,861,110.53	1,621,386.26	1,327,757.01
Wyoming	1,849,057.36	1,844,048.53	1,881,106.70
Total	234,322,254.08	255,719,766.02	273,482,644.93

1/ Data Source: All Service Receipts - ASR-09-3.

Table 33--State and Private Forestry funding--fiscal years 1993-97

	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993
	<i>1,000 dollars actual</i>				
Appropriated accounts					
Forest pest management	48,165	32,971	34,902	38,541	40,605
Fire protection	18,001	17,001	13,689	17,148	16,885
Forest management and utilization	89,295	86,861	105,587	93,218	77,583
Special projects	0	0	0	19,200	21,155
Hurricane Andrew/Iniki	0	0	0	0	4,140
Subtotal	155,461	136,833	154,178	168,107	160,368
Transfer accounts					
Rural community fire protection	1,285	2,000	3,400	3,500	3,500
Watershed and flood prevention	267	139	500	2,020	2,020
Watershed planning	270	107 1/	230	303	303
Watershed operations	218	173 1/	151	410	410
Emergency watershed protection	1,989	0 1/	0	0	0
Resource conservation and development	542	494	594	555	512
River basin surveys and investigations	0	345 1/	570	830	850
Forestry Incentives Program 2/	631	633	662	1,169	1,245
Agricultural Conservation Program 2/	0	750	1,000	1,824	1,944
Pesticide assessment	355	361 1/	360	190	361
Subtotal	5,557	5,002	7,467	10,801 3/	11,145 3/
Total	161,018	141,835	161,645	178,908 3/	171,513 3/

1/ The numbers originally published in 1996 were estimates. They have been changed to reflect actual amounts.

2/ Includes only technical assistance allocated for the Forestry Incentives and Agricultural Conservation Programs (administered jointly by ASCS and FS).

3/ Totals appear different than those published in the FY 1996 Report of the Forest Service due to a formula error.

Table 34--Summary of State and Private Forestry accomplishments--fiscal years 1996-97

	Unit of measure 1/	1997 Actual	1997 Funded	Percent of	
				1997 Actual to 1997 Funded	1996 Actual to 1997 Actual
Appropriated accounts					
Forest pest management 2/					
Insect and disease management surveys	MM acres	772.0	661.0	116.8	85.1
Insect and disease suppression	MM acres	1.5			220.0
Insect and disease special projects	Projects	32.0			118.8
Forest management and utilization					
Forest resource management					
Forest land management plans					
Timber harvested	MM acres	2.1			152.4
Reforestation 3/	MM cubic feet	514.0			61.9
Timber stand improvement 4/	M acres	867.0			87.8
Woodland owners assisted	M acres	220.0			190.5
Wood utilization	M owners	187.0			115.0
Seedling, nursery, and tree improvement	MM cubic feet	50.0			NA
Urban forestry assistance 5/	MM seedlings	NA			964.0
	No. of assists			41,705.0	NA
Transfer accounts					
Rural community fire protection, FmHA	M approved Applications	NA			NA
Watershed and flood prevention, NRCS	Projects	21.0			109.5
Watershed surveys and planning, NRCS 6/	Plans	16.0			356.3
Resource conservation and development, NRCS	Projects	258.0			82.9
Forestry Incentives Program, ASCS					
Reforestation	M acres	106.0			100.9
Timber stand improvement	M acres	22.0			86.4
Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) 7/					
Reforestation	M acres	145.0			53.1
Timber stand improvement	M acres	9.0			255.6

1/ M = thousand, MM = million.

2/ Includes accomplishments on National Forest System and other Federal lands, as well as State and private lands.

3/ Includes Conservation Reserve Program, Forestry Incentives Program and Agricultural Conservation Program accomplishments.

4/ Includes Forestry Incentives Program and Agricultural Conservation Program accomplishments.

5/ Areas represent more than one assistance per community; e.g., New York, Philadelphia, etc.

6/ Formerly known separately as watershed planning and river basin surveys and investigations

7/ Formerly Agricultural Conservation Program, ASCS

Table 35—Acres of State and private lands burned--calendar year 1996

State, Commonwealth, or Territory	Lightening fires <i>Number</i>	Person-caused fires <i>Number</i>	Total fires <i>Number</i>	Acres burned <i>Number</i>
Alabama	26	4,536	4,562	56,764
Alaska	54	511	565	81,669
Arizona	83	563	646	6,428
Arkansas	58	2,269	2,327	41,036
California	333	6,897	7,230	232,621
Colorado	264	2,235	2,499	48,498
Connecticut	0	34	34	94
Delaware	0	4	4	72
Florida	450	4,383	4,833	105,668
Georgia	217	9,786	10,003	38,306
Guam	0	284	284	848
Hawaii	2	128	130	466
Idaho	179	215	394	38,289
Illinois	3	259	262	5,478
Indiana	13	1,768	1,781	12,320
Iowa	5	838	843	2,907
Kansas	184	5,183	5,367	435,004
Kentucky	2	971	973	18,066
Louisiana	25	4,357	4,382	76,966
Maine	20	322	342	419
Maryland	5	323	328	1,182
Massachusetts	4	2,247	2,251	2,223
Michigan	6	334	340	2,100
Minnesota	18	1,317	1,335	17,966
Mississippi	3	5,523	5,526	81,415
Missouri	51	5,748	5,799	123,889
Montana	766	533	1,299	128,148
Nebraska	115	1,315	1,430	60,623
Nevada	51	109	160	101,806
New Hampshire	2	270	272	89
New Jersey	2	875	877	991
New Mexico	291	640	931	84,397
New York	1	81	82	213
North Carolina	49	4,215	4,264	15,952
North Dakota	49	397	446	11,681
Ohio	0	524	524	2,486
Oklahoma	18	3,639	3,657	633,239
Oregon	313	732	1,045	24,532
Pennsylvania	1	396	397	1,712
Rhode Island	0	85	85	136
South Carolina	62	4,413	4,475	27,940
South Dakota	56	70	126	4,752
Tennessee	2	2,342	2,344	24,407
Texas	96	2,526	2,622	76,581
Utah	410	322	732	178,507
Vermont	2	122	124	153
Virginia	10	846	856	2,771
Washington	93	718	811	10,885
West Virginia	4	648	652	6,725
Wisconsin	22	1,595	1,617	3,014
Wyoming	478	1,028	1,506	417,310
Total	4,898	89,476	94,374	3,249,744

Table 36—Summary of forest stewardship plans and acres accomplished by State--fiscal years 1996-97

State or territory 1/	1997		1996		(1991-97)	
	Plans	Acres	Plans	Acres	Cumulative plans 2/	Cumulative acres
Alabama	237	104,013	195	49,094	1,757	379,424
Alaska	48	334,093	57	256,963	227	2,428,495
American Samoa	62	401	63	55	183	1,229
Arizona	17	1,782	24	4,869	117	232,813
Arkansas	398	20,310	336	53,574	1,491	260,102
California	7	2,272	1	25,150	438	247,354
Colorado	71	18,696	167	18,225	1,662	380,622
Connecticut	45	3,814	9	1,109	209	25,215
Delaware	104	5,016	56	2,974	421	28,197
Florida	171	42,102	122	36,699	889	364,151
Georgia	286	60,886	367	92,139	2,103	673,484
Guam	20	18	22	198	119	375
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	28	5,166
Idaho	100	25,475	84	4,589	1,171	86,711
Illinois	776	27,949	751	25,144	6,738	291,998
Indiana	1,043	49,512	1,388	58,562	11,149	434,691
Iowa	484	17,981	730	26,236	6,116	196,944
Kansas	93	5,954	137	6,303	1,030	55,676
Kentucky	1,307	170,706	1,327	172,176	7,754	870,125
Louisiana	49	7,097	90	10,811	719	78,231
Maine	183	16,731	244	20,481	2,487	219,867
Maryland	365	17,344	378	24,237	3,162	176,598
Massachusetts	264	21,689	219	18,951	2,153	196,062
Michigan	271	37,487	313	43,022	2,136	290,882
Minnesota	708	38,990	724	76,356	7,089	660,230
Mississippi	0	0	31	9,634	690	154,101
Missouri	272	52,628	206	29,032	1,973	271,430
Montana	81	89,502	94	38,490	633	431,668
Nebraska	51	8,040	58	6,833	1,070	50,312
Nevada	10	4,707	6	552	163	70,061
New Hampshire	157	46,902	112	26,993	1,770	347,360
New Jersey	14	6,683	47	4,445	296	47,279
New Mexico	31	6,181	46	36,482	263	251,495
New York	989	116,066	1,221	133,493	11,907	1,053,176
North Carolina	154	17,939	226	35,356	1,239	203,796
North Dakota	158	6,942	132	5,151	1,027	51,913
Ohio	1,126	53,151	1,506	68,481	10,867	520,020
Oklahoma	101	22,720	101	20,128	601	174,829
Oregon	71	34,226	97	28,669	988	245,748
Pennsylvania	171	22,661	214	26,185	1,210	183,917
Puerto Rico	8	551	1	932	9	1,483
Rhode Island	16	784	0	0	264	10,960
South Carolina	210	42,608	300	77,240	1,833	504,643
South Dakota	84	3,360	99	5,164	820	33,812
Tennessee	218	30,607	221	41,685	1,253	236,001
Texas	308	171,346	108	19,111	1,469	404,145
Utah	1	3,000	2	117,080	84	195,769
Vermont	172	24,594	242	30,705	1,541	227,311
Virginia	617	86,148	726	106,247	4,104	647,065
Washington	581	30,627	457	20,780	2,269	166,474
West Virginia	292	71,347	205	51,499	2,434	374,675
Wisconsin	2,285	148,544	968	104,697	20,284	1,017,619
Wyoming	88	11,788	73	11,224	1,105	91,506
Total	15,357	2,143,970	15,303	2,084,205	329,576	16,553,210

1/ Unlisted States had no data.

2/ Landowner forest stewardship plans.

Table 37—Summary of selected cooperative forest management and processing program activities--
selected fiscal years — 1945-97

Fiscal year	Woodland owners assisted <i>Number</i>	Timber sale assistance— volume marked <i>MBF 1/</i>	Loggers and processors assisted <i>Number</i>
1945	8,093	411,330	0
1950	22,828	518,566	0
1955	34,828	549,373	8,182
1960	82,188	569,178	8,099
1965	99,074	716,950	9,248
1970	115,197	1,225,520	13,620
1971	127,828	860,950	14,627
1972	274,001	955,627	5,290
1973	106,422	1,578,664	4,855
1974	117,990	907,311	5,353
1975	140,940	677,532	5,405
1976	105,184	596,599	15,318
1976 -77 (T.Q.) 2/	25,253	220,649	5,849
1977	133,619	921,171	29,101
1978	165,329	1,120,743	12,749
1979	183,585	755,103	11,393
1980	176,385	870,964	11,582
1981	164,279	683,181	18,609
1982	141,472	841,475	15,470
1983	136,265	872,125	8,717
1984	151,539	1,033,440	10,082 3/
1985	134,338	913,411	- 4/
1986	137,753	855,813	-
1987	158,353	1,225,896	-
1988	167,432	890,581	-
1989	153,855	1,242,564	-
1990	148,673	1,597,931	-
1991	153,090	1,697,861	-
1992	190,211	791,462	-
1993	190,256	950,178	-
1994	152,189	1,313,946	-
1995	192,618	1,274,902	-
1996	214,517	1,372,380	-
1997	186,824	1,864,805	-

1/ MBF = thousand board feet.

2/ Transition quarter.

3/ Not all States reported.

4/ - = inadequate data due to lack of State grants in wood utilization program.

Table 38—Summary of selected cooperative forest management and processing activities by region--
fiscal year 1997

Assistance activity	Unit of measure	Regions					
		R-1 Northern	R-2 Rocky Mountain	R-3 South- western	R-4 Inter- mountain	R-5 Pacific Southwest	IF Puerto Rico
Woodland owners assisted	Number	2,130	9,403	378	492	1,711	915
Forest management plans 1/ prepared	Number	362	393	46	16	15	134
	Acres	24,536	29,697	16,308	6,173	8,153	1,329
Reforestation:							
Planting	Acres	4,207	16,148	376	677	10,116	349
Seeding	Acres	0	30	0	0	0	0
Management for natural 2/ regeneration	Acres	0	0	0	0	0	0
Timber stand improvement 3/	Acres	1,722	1,028	3	1,222	8,212	0
Outdoor recreation development	Acres	475	125	1,895	786	36	75
Wildlife habitat development	Acres	4,321	4,802	25,497	628	252	55
Forested range improvement	Acres	162	44	21,317	51	220	34
Timber sale assistance volume harvested	Thousand	15,639	8,520	0	970	215	0
	cubic feet	3,127	5,613	1,484	288	36	0
Urban forestry assistance activities	Urban areas assisted	302	1,159	226	101	258	86
Referrals to consulting foresters	Number	252	406	43	0	152	3

See footnote at end of table.

**Table 38—Summary of selected cooperative forest management and processing activities by region--
fiscal year 1997—Continued**

Assistance activity	Unit of measure	Regions				Total
		R-6 Pacific Northwest	R-8 Southern	R-10 Alaska	NA Northeastern Area	
Woodland owners assisted	Number	4,853	87,977	423	78,542	186,824
Forest management plans ^{1/} prepared	Number	137	19,134	3	4,148	24,388
	Acres	4,701	1,743,381	240	286,121	2,120,639
Reforestation:						
Planting	Acres	77,878	700,206	550	56,512	867,019
Seeding	Acres	0	3,478	1,000	56	4,564
Management for natural regeneration	Acres	0	0	0	0	0
Timber stand improvement	Acres	43,561	126,881	4,494	33,049	220,172
Outdoor recreation development	Acres	112	139,800	40	67,424	210,768
Wildlife habitat development	Acres	4,262	418,546	4,478	119,520	582,361
Forested range improvement	Acres	196	1,007	0	31,697	54,728
Timber sale assistance volume harvested	MBF	1,297,659	204,254	34,000	303,548	1,864,805
	MCF	356	277,441	5,666	219,696	513,707
Urban forestry assistance activities	Urban areas assisted	219	3,431	14	5,879	11,675
Referrals to consulting foresters	Number	831	9,919	14	11,302	22,922

1/ Forest stewardship program plans and acres separately recorded in table 36.

2/ No Data were collected for this activity. Data will be collected for FY 1998.

3/ TSI acres were for nonindustrial private landowners only.

Table 39—Summary of selected cooperative forest management and processing activities by State--
fiscal year 1997

State, Commonwealth, or Territory	Woodland owners assisted <i>Number</i>	Reforestation assistance <i>Acres</i>	Timber stand improvement assistance <i>Acres</i>	Timber sale assistance-- harvest volume <i>1,000 cubic feet</i>	State nursery production <i>1,000 trees</i>
Alabama	14,783	140,435	75,044	0	194
Alaska	423	550	4,494	5,666	0
American Samoa	288	3	1	0	1
Arizona	147	367	3	1,484	0
Arkansas	4,797	45,000	0	583	0
California	506	10,000	2,000	0	40
Colorado	6,262	5,865	624	3,587	7
Comm. of N. Marianas	52	4	15	0	1
Connecticut	563	250	318	11,667	0
Delaware	409	579	0	1,318	64
Florida	2,533	70,069	1,153	539	3,261
Federated States of Micronesia	165	29	196	0	0
Georgia	7,970	0	0	9,226	1,086
Guam	31	21	0	0	37
Hawaii	216	9	0	36	200
Idaho	1,028	1,014	0	1,600	610
Illinois	15,655	6,831	0	1,196	587
Indiana	2,325	1,666	6,647	420	4,000
Iowa	5,322	6,017	0	994	346
Kansas	271	1,781	247	171	10
Kentucky	1,932	1,802	2,788	2,493	2,694
Louisiana	3,331	48,123	0	0	12,214
Maine	6,944	0	0	0	0
Maryland	3,420	0	0	5,033	15
Massachusetts	3,607	6	500	9,765	0
Michigan	1,350	3,000	500	166,667	0
Minnesota	4,468	5,629	2,937	214	2,593
Mississippi	27,781	138,138	31,540	0	0
Missouri	0	1,108	0	0	0
Montana	631	497	1,270	1,525	122
Nebraska	1,097	3,680	157	517	87
Nevada	290	475	62	151	3
New Hampshire	2,719	0	0	2,756	18
New Jersey	1,102	626	4,794	1,159	55
New Mexico	231	0	0	0	3
New York	4,678	1,650	0	293	0
North Carolina	9,021	75,976	5,292	0	2,600
North Dakota	471	2,696	452	2	8
Ohio	5,804	1,710	5,834	1,388	363
Oklahoma	890	3,715	3,633	32	99
Oregon	2,374	31,078	27,161	356	3,131
Palau	82	40	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	2,801	0	0	4,725	3,690
Republic of the Marshall Islands	371	10	6,000	0	0
Puerto Rico	913	349	0	0	5
Rhode Island	214	18	8	524	0
South Carolina	3,708	56,493	6,341	110	2,616
South Dakota	1,545	3,761	0	17	0
Tennessee	2,968	6,147	1,090	659	58
Texas	1,473	50,022	0	4,694	1,180

Table 39--Summary of selected cooperative forest management and processing activities by State--
fiscal year 1997--Continued

State, Commonwealth, or Territory	Woodland owners assisted	Reforestation assistance	Timber stand improvement assistance	assistance-- harvest volume	State nursery production
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>1,000 cubic feet</i>	<i>1,000 trees</i>
Utah	202	202	1,160	137	224
Vermont	3,481	45	4,745	4,516	0
Virgin Islands	2	0	0	0	0
Virginia	6,790	68,001	0	259,105	50
Washington	2,479	46,800	16,400	0	6,571
West Virginia	3,942	1,171	2,828	1,372	8
Wisconsin	9,738	22,500	3,938	5,689	900
Wyoming	228	1,061	0	1,321	0
Total	186,824	867,019	220,172	513,707	49,751

Table 40--Small watershed protection accomplishments--fiscal years 1993-97 (Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1954) 1/

	Unit of measure	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993
Land treatment 2/						
Forest land	Acres	8402	2,193	1,905	16,806	38,322
Cropland	Acres	741	1,160	0	626	501
Pastureland	Acres	88	45	7,284	28	170
Total land treatment	Acres	9,233	3,398	9,189	17,460	38,993
Landowners assisted	Number	1186	1,348	1,465	1,483	3,534

1/ Accomplishments are limited to activities accomplished solely by small watershed protection program funds.

2/ Reported in land use categories consistent with those reported by the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Table 41--Flood prevention accomplishments--fiscal years 1993-97 (Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1954) 1/

	Unit of measure	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993
Land treatment 2/						
Forest land	Acres	6541	8,682	63,028	6,335	2,196
Cropland	Acres	20	1,668	575		- 3/
Pastureland	Acres	78	92	83	40	-
Total land treatment	Acres	6,639	10,442	63,686	6,375	2,196
Landowners assisted	Number	1183	2,265	2,461	1,528	1,452

1/ Accomplishments are limited to activities accomplished solely by small watershed protection program funds.

2/ Reported in land use categories consistent with those reported by the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

3/ - = no accomplishments reported for FY 1993 on cropland and pastureland.

Table 42--Research accomplishments--fiscal years 1994-97

Research Subject Area 2/	Research Accomplishments 1/			
	1997	1996	1995	1994
Vegetation Management & Protection Research				
Fundamental Plant Science	270			
Silvicultural Applications	206			
Quantitative Analysis	73			
Forest & Rangeland Management	115			
Forest Operations Engineering	59			
Insects/Diseases/Exotic Weeds	279			
Fire Science	112			
Subtotal 3/	1,114	1,289	1,408	1,619
Wildlife, Fish, Water & Atmospheric Sciences Research				
Terrestrial Wildlife Habitat	281			
Aquatic Habitat	109			
Watershed	253			
Atmospheric Sciences	83			
Subtotal 3/	726	741	768	657
Resource Valuation and Use Research				
Economics	113			
Urban Forestry	37			
Wilderness	16			
Social/Cultural	144			
Forest Product Utilization & Processing	240			
Forest Product Safety/Human Health	108			
Subtotal 3/	658	705	651	692
Inventory & Monitoring				
Forest Inventory & Analysis	78			
Forest Health Monitoring	22			
Monitoring Methods/Applications	18			
Subtotal 3/	118	212	138	169
General	NA	58	56	71
Grand total	2,616	3,005	3,021	3,208

1/ Research accomplishments include: books, papers in series, journal articles, proceedings, general technical reports, special reports, patents, videos, computer programs, dissertations and theses, and other similar accomplishments.

2/ Research subject area categories reflect the Research Budget and Attainment Information System, established in FY 1997.

3/ Subtotals for 1994-96 have been adjusted, as needed, to correspond with Research Budget and Attainment Information System work activities.

Table 43—Forest Research funding--fiscal years 1993-97

	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993 1/
<i>1,000 actual dollars</i>					
Appropriated funds					
Forest protection research				41,089	40,833
Resource analysis research				35,932	34,998
Forest management research				40,887	39,594
Forest environment research				41,978	41,755
Forest products and harvesting research				25,697	25,535
Ecosystem research				7,500	0
Research foundation program 2/			111,376		
Forest resources and management research 2/			74,178		
Ecosystem research 2/			7,955		
Forest and Rangeland Research 3/	179,781	177,854			
Subtotal	179,781	177,854	193,509	193,083	182,715
Transfer from timber salvage sales 4/	0	0	0	1,963	0
Research construction (subtotal)	2,000	2,000	4,316	4,910	3,572
Total appropriated accounts	181,781	179,854	197,825	199,956	186,287
Reimbursable accounts (subtotal)	10,993	14,898		19,578	13,713
Grand total	192,774	194,752	197,825	219,534	200,000

1/ Numbers in FY 1993 column have been corrected from those published in 1993 Annual Report.

2/ In FY 1995, the budget structure was revised from six major budget line items to three. The three BLI's for FY 1995 overlap those used the previous years.

3/ In FY 1996, the budget structure was revised from three BLI's to one.

4/ FY-1994 transfer from timber salvage sale funds to cover cost of Voluntary Separation Incentive (Buyout).

Table 44—Extramural research funded through Forest Service Research appropriations--fiscal years 1996-97

Type of recipient	1997		1996	
	1,000 dollars	Number of grants	1,000 dollars	Number of grants
Domestic grantees				
Universities and colleges:				
Land Grant research institutions	15,360	512	6,711	238
1890 Land Grant and predominately black institutions	558	10	388	16
Other non-Land Grant institutions	1,375	71	5,620	209
Subtotal, universities and colleges	17,293	593	12,719	463
Other domestic				
Profit organizations	10	2	12	2
Nonprofit institutions and organizations	1,591	55	759	27
Federal, State, and local governments	825	34	997	18
Private individuals	72	10	96	10
Small business innovation research	0	0	0	0
Industrial firms	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, other domestic	2,498	101	1,864	57
Total, domestic	19,791	694	14,583	520
Foreign grantees				
Universities and colleges	0	0	0	0
Profit & nonprofit institutions and organizations	79	7	15	5
Private individuals	6	2	20	7
Total, foreign grantees	85	9	35	12
Grand total	19,876	703	14,618	532

Table 45--Summary of Forest Service human resource programs--fiscal year 1997

	Program funding Million dollars	Value of work accomplished Million dollars	Persons served Number	Women		Minority	Work accomplished Person years	Placement Percent	Return per dollar invested Dollars
				Percent	Percent				
Youth Conservation Corps 1/	Unfunded	1.9	632	45	20	93	N/A	1.05	
Job Corps 2/	95.0	20.0	8,903	17	46	3,808	83	N/A	
Senior Community Service Employment Program 2/	24.2	39.9	5,055	43	23	2,393	18	1.65	
Volunteers in the National Forests 3/	Unfunded	38.6	112,384	37	10	2,193	N/A	N/A	
Hosted programs	Unfunded	15.9	7,793	25	38	839	N/A	N/A	
Youth forest camps 4/	Unfunded	0.1	25	44	24	3	N/A	N/A	
Total	119.2	116.4	134,792	N/A	N/A	9,329	N/A	N/A	

1/ Funds were not directly appropriated for Youth Conservation Corps; the Congress earmarked not less than \$1 million to be expended from funds available to the Forest Service. The Forest Service operated a \$1.8 million YCC program.

2/ Statistics for 1996 program year (July 1, 1996, through June 30, 1997).

3/ Statistics include 180 Touch America Project (TAP) enrollees and 129 international volunteers.

4/ Operated as a summer program through partnership with the National Forest Foundation.

Table 46—Number and percent of all permanent and excepted-conditional employees by race/national origin and gender as of September 28, 1997 1/

Race/National Origin	Women	Men	Total	Percent
American Indian/Alaskan Native	555	864	1,419	4.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	225	234	459	1.5
African American	619	589	1,208	4.1
Hispanic	598	1,069	1,667	5.6
Caucasian	9,659	15,287	24,946	84.0
Total	11,656	18,043	29,699	100.0
Targeted Disabilities	--	--	378	1.3
Percent by Gender	39.2	60.8		

1/ Excepted-conditional include cooperative education students and excepted appointments of people with disabilities.

Table 47-Workforce EEO profile by pay levels, as of September 28, 1997 1/

GS Pay Level	Race/National Origin											
	American Indian/ Alaskan Native		Asian/ Pacific Islander		African American		Hispanic		Caucasian		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
GS-1						1	1		2		3	1
GS-2						1			3	3	3	4
GS-3					7	5	7	1	64	24	78	30
GS-4	54	32	20	10	38	26	65	49	562	165	739	282
GS-5	120	113	27	9	77	70	106	148	1,340	857	1,670	1,197
GS-6	72	81	13	10	79	34	62	75	889	673	1,115	873
GS-7	90	135	35	16	108	104	125	154	1,567	1,719	1,925	2,128
GS-8	16	29	5	3	26	10	10	27	329	367	386	436
GS-9	117	190	43	51	97	118	93	207	2,609	3,304	2,959	3,870
GS-10		10	1	1		3	1	6	15	186	17	206
GS-11	53	119	36	47	67	64	64	147	1,516	3,194	1,736	3,571
GS-12	15	52	24	40	63	49	36	98	128	1,859	266	2,098
GS-13	10	33	18	25	36	50	22	58	415	1,372	501	1,538
GS-14		12	3	12	8	8	1	28	125	473	137	533
GS-15					4	5	2	7	30	236	36	248
GS-18 & SES					3	5	1		9	29	13	34
WG, WL & WS	8	58		10	6	36	2	64	56	826	72	994
Total	555	864	225	234	619	589	598	1,069	9,659	15,287	11,656	18,043

1/ Grand total is 29,699 (includes permanent full-time and permanent part-time employees only, including WG, WL, WS)

Table 48—Number of paid employees by occupational category for selected fiscal years 1/

Occupation	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993
Professional	11,038	11,327	11,441	11,830	12,987
Administrative	4,512	4,519	4,627	4,330	4,684
Technical	19,134	20,172	21,970	23,094	25,165
Clerical	2,821	3,050	3,234	3,312	3,962
Other	195	312	353	558	673
Wage System	2,073	2,042	2,060	2,446	2,480
Total	39,773	41,422	43,685	45,570	49,951
Full-time equivalents (FTE's) 2/	36,311	37,205	38,330	40,612	42,798

1/ The above data include permanent, summer, seasonal, cooperative education students, stay-in-school, and many other types of employees. These data do not include employees excluded from agency ceilings, such as volunteers (who are not paid salary), the Senior Community Service Employment Program (who are paid by the Department of Labor), and employees in special employment categories.

2/ One Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) equals 2,080 paid hours of employment. These data include emergency FTE's.

Table 49—Number of paid employees by type of appointment for selected fiscal years

Type of Appointment	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993
Permanent 1/	29,558	30,347	30,676	30,978	34,588
Nonpermanent 2/	10,215	11,075	13,009	14,592	15,363
Total	39,773	41,422	43,685	45,570	49,951

1/ Permanent are those employees who have career or career-conditional appointments.

2/ Nonpermanent employees who count in agency ceilings, such as summer, temporary, excepted, term, seasonal and similar types of employees. These data do not include volunteers (who are not paid salary) and the Senior Community Service Employment Program (who are paid by the Department of Labor), and employees in special employment categories.

Table 50--Summary statement of receipts and obligations--fiscal years 1996-97 1/

	1997		1996		Percent change 1996 to 1997	
	Receipts	Obligations	Receipts	Obligations	Receipts	Obligations
	1,000 constant 1997 dollars					
National Forest programs						
Cash receipts:						
Sale of timber and use of other forest resources	197,194		263,606		(34)	0
Use of National Grasslands & land utilization areas	24,370		16,740		31	0
Timber sale area betterment (K-V) 2/	140,329		161,829		(15)	0
Cooperative work for others	39,580		43,869		(11)	0
Brush disposal	19,381		18,265		6	0
Miscellaneous (sales, rentals, damages, etc.) 3/	9,603		6,972		27	0
Restoration of forest lands and improvements	579		5,043		(771)	0
Golden Eagle passports	608		236		61	0
Timber salvage sales	177,221		185,756		(5)	0
Operation and maintenance of quarters	6,904		6,629		4	0
Gifts, donations, and bequests	791		1,335		(69)	0
Subtotal	616,560		710,280		(15)	0
Cash receipts from NFS lands collected in conjunction with, and deposited to, accounts of other agencies	157,582		175,433		(11)	0
Noncash income (roads built by timber purchasers)	36,854		42,319		(15)	0
Total cash receipts	810,996	0	928,032		(14)	0
Obligations						
Operating costs		2,717,882		3,265,765	0	(20)
Capital outlay		3,455		9,438	0	(173)
Total obligations	0	2,721,337		3,275,203	0	(20)
Other Forest Service programs						
Forest Research programs:						
Forest research		189,610	0	193,182	0	(2)
Research construction		8	0	(12)	0	250
Cooperative research work		(4)	0	(2)	0	50
Gifts, donations, and bequests for forest rangeland research		720	5	1,290	0	(79)
Tongass Timber Supply Fund		0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	190,333	5	194,458	0	(2)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 50--Summary statement of receipts and obligations--fiscal years 1996-97--Continued

	1997		1996		Percent change 1996 to 1997	
	Receipts	Obligations	Receipts	Obligations	Receipts	Obligations
	1,000 constant 1997 dollars					
State and Private Forestry programs						
State and Private Forestry cooperation		151,654	0	161,401	0	(6)
Rural community fire protection		1,275	0	2,049	0	0
Flood prevention and watershed protection		2,051	0	1,906	0	7
Licensee programs (Woodsy Owl and Smokey Bear)	159	62	47	63	70	(2)
Forestry Incentives and other programs 4/		1,447	0	1,424	0	2
Subtotal	159	156,488	47	166,843	70	(7)
International Forestry Programs						
International Forestry	0	0	0	548	0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	548	0	0
Human Resource programs						
Job Corps		93,904	0	89,428	0	5
Senior Community Service Employment		26,848	0	19,558	0	27
Subtotal	0	120,752	0	108,986	0	10
Grand total, all programs	811,155	3,188,910	928,084	3,746,038	(14)	(17)
Cash receipts distributed to States, counties and Puerto Rico						
Payments to States and Puerto Rico		233,056	0	260,779	0	(100)
Payment to Minnesota		1,267	0	1,308	0	(3)
Payments to counties (National Grasslands and Land Utilization Areas)		4,645	0	5,241	0	(11)
Total	0	238,968	0	267,328	0	0
Internal equipment and supply service (Working Capital)	137,615	169,562	121,598	136,977	13	24
Reimbursements for work performed for government and others included above	0	185,037	0	382,899	0	(52)

1/ Obligations were incurred on a "charged-as-worked" basis.

2/ K-V = Knutson-Vandenberg.

3/ Includes sale of personal property and acquisitions of lands to complete land exchanges.

4/ Includes Resource Conservation and Development, and Pesticide Impact assessment funds transferred from Agricultural Research Service.

Table 51--Statement of receipts--fiscal years 1993-97

	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993
	<i>1,000 dollars actual</i>				
Receipts from sale and use of forest resources					
Timber and forest products	197,194	195,000	303,046	431,615	425,105
Grazing	6,972	7,352	8,756	11,056	10,518
Land uses	8,149	4,664	6,246	5,960	5,455
Recreation	45,275	47,618	46,427	47,762	49,396
Power	1,756	1,894	1,607	1,657	1,435
Minerals	25,408	17,007	20,663	16,817	11,669
Subtotal	284,754	273,535	386,745	514,867	503,578
Receipts from deposits for expenditures on national forests					
Timber sale area betterment	140,329	157,897	177,951	225,381	269,056
Timber salvage sales	177,221	181,243	135,640	163,281	193,747
Brush disposal	19,381	17,821	16,135	22,498	23,849
Restoration of Forest Service lands and improvements	579	4,920	972	358	940
Cooperative work	39,580	42,803	37,246	43,023	41,134
Operation and maintenance of quarters	6,904	6,468	6,504	6,452	6,879
Gifts, donations, and bequests	791	1,303	496	965	1,222
Subtotal	384,785	412,455	374,944	461,958	536,827
Other receipts					
Miscellaneous (sales, rents, etc.)	8,664	6,390	6,644	6,552	12,360
Golden Eagle passports	608	230	200	133	9
Sale of personal property	0	0	0	0	8
Royalties from sale of Smokey Bear and Woodsy Owl products	159	46	122	82	34
Acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges	939	413	1,398	212	151
Gifts, donations, and bequests for forest rangeland research	55	5	5	18	6
Subtotal	10,425	7,084	8,369	6,997	12,568

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 51--Statement of receipts--fiscal years 1993-97--Continued

	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993
	<i>1,000 dollars actual</i>				
Other income					
Estimated collections by Department of Energy for power licenses on proclaimed national forest land	2,174	1,931	1,778	2,159	4,317
Estimated collections by Department of the Interior for mineral leases on proclaimed national forest land	155,408	169,240	253,600	213,812	207,861
Value of roads built by timber purchasers applied in lieu of cash payment for timber	36,854	41,291	47,896	68,275	64,747
Subtotal	194,436	212,462	303,274	284,246	276,925
Total	874,400	905,536	1,073,332	1,268,068	1,329,898
Other net deposits					
Monies advanced on active timber sales 1/					
Balance from previous year	151,141	193,563	190,554	217,585	173,835
Deposited current year	560,235	568,106	644,347	873,321	954,989
Transferred to other accounts	(548,438)	(610,528)	(641,338)	(900,352)	(911,239)
Balance on deposit	162,938	151,141	193,563	190,554	217,585
Amounts deposited pending disposition 2/					
Balance from previous year	19,292	29,868	18,680	25,079	43,530
Deposited current year	(6,810)	(8,065)	13,195	(5,411)	(17,208)
Transferred to other accounts	(1,343)	(2,511)	(2,008)	(988)	(1,243)
Balance on deposit	11,139	19,292	29,867	18,680	25,079
Subtotal	174,077	170,433	223,430	209,234	242,664
Total	1,048,477	1,075,969	1,296,762	1,477,302	1,572,562

1/ Timber sale deposits made by timber purchasers.

2/ Budget clearing account.

Table 52--Statement of receipts--fiscal year 1997

	National forests	Oregon and California grant lands	National grasslands & L.U. Areas 1/ 1,000 dollars	Other	Total
Receipts from sale and use of forest resources					
Timber and forest products	190,673	6,521	0		197,194
Grazing	6,372	2	598		6,972
Land uses	7,921	5	223		8,149
Recreation	45,152	95	28		45,275
Power	1,743	0	13		1,756
Minerals	1,900	0	23,508		25,408
Subtotal	253,761	6,623	24,370	0	284,754
Receipts from deposits for expenditures on national forests					
Timber sale area betterment	140,329				140,329
Timber salvage sales	177,221				177,221
Brush disposal	19,381				19,381
Restoration of Forest Service lands and improvements	579				579
Cooperative work	39,580				39,580
Operation and maintenance of quarters	6,904				6,904
Gifts, donations, and bequests	791				791
Subtotal	384,785	0	0	0	384,785
Other receipts					
Miscellaneous (sales, rents, etc.)				8,664	8,664
Golden Eagle passports				608	608
Royalties from sale of Smokey Bear and Woodsy Owl products				159	159
Acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges				939	939
Gifts, donations, and bequests for forest rangeland research				55	55
Subtotal	0	0	0	10,425	10,425

See footnote at end of table.

Table 52--Statement of receipts--fiscal year 1997--Continued

	National forests	Oregon and California grant lands	National grasslands & L.U. Areas 1/	Other	Total
Other income			1,000 dollars		
Estimated collections by Department of Energy for power licenses on proclaimed national forest land	2,174				2,174
Estimated collections by Department of the Interior for mineral leases on proclaimed national forest land	155,408				155,408
Value of roads built by timber purchasers in lieu of cash	36,854				36,854
Subtotal	194,436	0	0	0	194,436
Total	832,982	6,623	24,370	10,425	874,400
Other net deposits					
Monies advanced on active timber sales					
Balance from previous year	151,141				151,141
Deposited current year	560,235				560,235
Transferred to other accounts	(548,438)				(548,438)
Balance on deposit (subtotal)	162,938	0	0	0	162,938
Amounts deposited pending disposition					
Balance from previous year	19,292				19,292
Deposited current year	(6,810)				(6,810)
Transferred to other accounts	(1,343)				(1,343)
Balance on deposit (subtotal)	11,139				11,139
Total	174,077	0	0	0	174,077
Grand total	1,007,059	6,623	24,370	10,425	1,048,477

1/ Land utilization projects.

	Total 2/	Work for other public agencies (reimbursables) 1,000 dollars
National Forest System		
Protection and management	1,039,425	49,363
Wildland Fire Management	706,412	90,766
Cooperative work for others	42,874	
Cooperative law enforcement	61,661	
Flood prevention and watershed protection	124	
Restoration of forest lands and improvements	34,377	
Reforestation and timber stand improvement	30,345	(2)
Timber sale betterment (K-V) 3/	11,936	
Brush disposal	20,877	
Timber salvage sales	174,029	
Range betterment	3,454	
Acquisition of lands, Forest Service	1,412	
Acquisition of lands, Land and Water Conservation Fund	35,115	
Construction of forest roads and trails	189,645	4,867
Timber purchaser roads constructed by the Forest Service	7,486	
Restoration of roads, Federal Highway funds	50,431	
Road construction, Mount St. Helens, highway trust	0	
Trail maintenance	389	
Tongass Timber Supply Fund	952	
General Administration	267,137	
Operation and maintenance of quarters	6,945	
Hazardous waste management	7,405	1,046
Resource management timber receipts	61	
Strawberry Valley land transfer	0	
Emergency Pest Suppression	4,117	
L&WCF Recreation fees	1,068	
Southwest Alaska Economic Disaster	20,000	
Recreation Fee Demo	3,662	
Subtotal 2/	2,721,337	146,042
Research		
Tongass Timber Supply Fund	0	
Forest research	189,610	10,993
Construction of research facilities	8	
Cooperative research	(4)	
Gifts, donations, and bequests for forest and rangeland research	720	
Subtotal 2/	190,333	10,993

See footnotes at end of table.

	Total 2/	Work for other public agencies (reimbursables) 1,000 dollars
State and Private Forestry		
Cooperation and general forestry assistance	151,654	1,017
Resource conservation and development	466	
Rural community fire protection grants	1,275	
Flood prevention and watershed planning	2,051	
Licensee programs - Smokey Bear and Woodsy Owl	62	
Pesticide Impact Assessment	351	
Forestry incentives	630	
Subtotal 2/	156,488	1,017
International Forestry Programs		
International Forestry		
Subtotal 2/	0	0
Human Resource Programs	93,904	136
Job Corps	26,848	26,848
Senior Community Service Employment Program		
Subtotal 2/	120,752	26,984
Total 2/	3,188,910	185,037
Internal equipment and supplies service		
Working Capital Fund (subtotal)	169,562	169,562
Grand total 2/	3,358,473	354,599

1/ Obligations were incurred on a "charged-as-worked" basis.

2/ May not add due to rounding.

3/ K-V = Knutson-Vandenberg Act.

Table 54—Statement of obligations--fiscal years 1993-97

	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993
<i>Million dollars actual</i>					
National Forest System	2,721.3	3,195.6	2,871.8	3,436.1	2,553.2
Forest Research	190.3	189.7	209.9	218.6	300.1
State and Private Forestry	156.5	162.8	157.8	179.0	182.0
International Forestry	0	0.6	5.5	7.6	
Human Resource Programs	120.8	106.3	113.3	102.3	90.1
Working Capital Fund	169.6	133.7	167.6	140.4	119.8
Total	3,358.5	3,788.7	3,525.9	4,084.0	3,245.2

Table 55--Summary statement of values and obligations--fiscal year 1997

Item	Units	1/	Quantity	Average value per unit	Total value
			<i>Number</i>		<i>Million dollars</i>
Value					
Minerals 2/					
Common variety	-	3/	-	-	300.0
Locatable	-	3/	-	-	1,000.0
Leasable					
Oil	BBL		10,000,000	19.83	198.3
Gas	MCF		250,000,000	2.21	552.5
Coal	Tons		115,000,000	9.81	1,128.2
Others	-	3/	-	-	
Timber Harvested	MBF		3,285,290	151.58 4/	498.0
Recreation	RVD	5/			
Wilderness and primitive areas	RVD	5/			
Wildlife and fish					
Recreation	AD	5/			
	Pounds		200,000,000	1.30	260.0
Range	HM	6/	8,083,266	1.01	8.2
Total value					3,945.2
Expenditures					
National Forest System					2,721.3
Forest Research					190.3
State and Private Forestry					156.5
International Forestry					0.0
Human Resource Programs					120.8
Working Capital Fund					169.6
Total expenditures					3,358.5
Net value, total					586.7
Net value, National Forest System only					1,223.9

1/ BBL=barrels; MCF=thousand cubic feet; MBF=thousand board feet; RVD=recreation visitor day; AD=activity day; HM=head month

2/ Minerals data estimated.

3/ Units for common variety and locatable minerals are not standard.

4/ Actual value at time of sale.

5/ Data not available for FY 1997.

6/ A head month is one month's occupancy by an adult animal. The fee for an adult sheep is 1/5 the fee for cattle.



USDA, Forest Service

Sign marking entrance to wilderness.

Curt Given, 89-CS-1667

Hikers in Douglas Wilderness.

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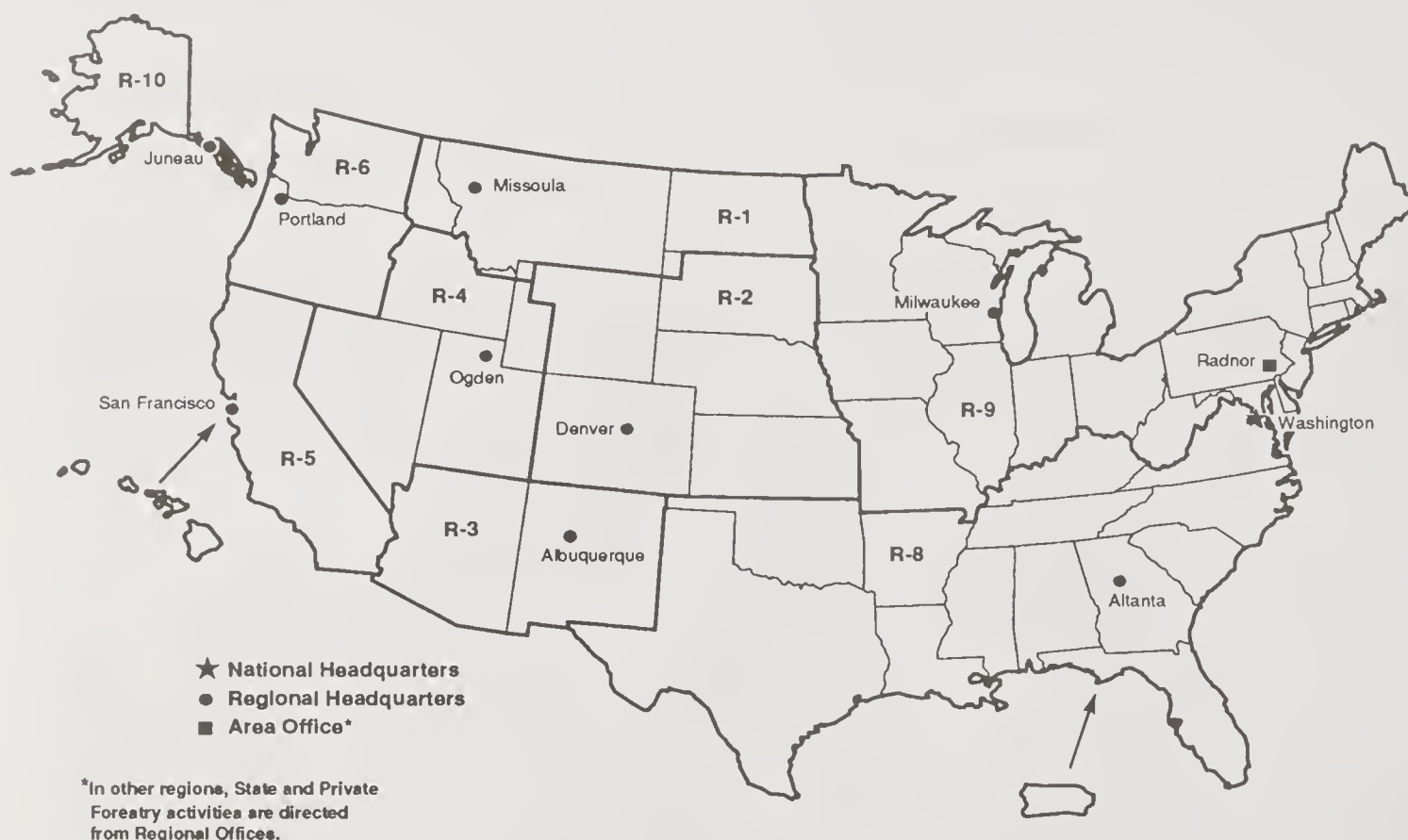
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USDA, Forest Service

Firefighters, Idaho Star Gulch Fire

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